

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

LXXVII. No. 1

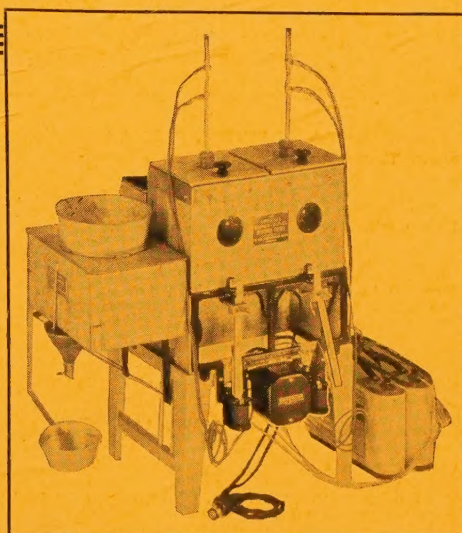
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., July 8, 1936

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

HD
9830
672
V. 77
JULY DEC
1936
WARE

**Are You
PREPARED
for the
GRAIN
MOVEMENT**



Showing a Two Compartment Official Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester Equipped with Automatic Shut - Off Device.

WITH OFFICIAL GRAIN TESTING EQUIPMENT!

Since 1912 Seed Trade Reporting Bureau has supplied Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Elevators, Mills and Testing Laboratories with Complete Official Grain Testing Devices. We are the largest distributors of this apparatus in the world.

Seedburo Quality Apparatus is recognized to be the finest obtainable. All equipment is manufactured strictly in accordance with the Specifications of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Our Prices are lowest, consistent with quality. Shipping Facilities are unequaled to give rapid service.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

223 W. JACKSON BLVD.

CHICAGO, ILL.

PHONE WABASH 3712

Official Brown-Duvel Moisture Testers
Carter-Simon Rapid Moisture Testers
Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters
Boerner Weight Per Bushel Apparatus
Boerner Samplers or Mixers
Emerson Dockage Kickers
Sho-Gro Germinators
Four-In-One Scales
Torsion Balance Scales
Grain Triers
Dockage Sieves
Sample Pans

Write for our New Catalog

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burros Panhandle Elevators, public storage-ndsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wildor Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., recvrs.-comm. mchts.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov., futures.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, grain commission mchts.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bailey, E. L., shpr. grain, mill'd. oil and c.s. meal.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dill Grain Co., L. J., shippers grain-feed.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Doggett Grain Co., sudan, kafir, millo, wht., corn, oats.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, recvrs. shprs., consignmts.*
Houlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Intermountain Elevator Co., recvrs. shprs., consignmts.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.
Union Equity Co-operative Exchange L. D. 66 & 67.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Bulpitt Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvtr. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lane Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Strader, Ralph, brokerage, consgmts., merchants.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Hall Grain Co., The, wholesale grain.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., cash and options.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Sculnar-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO

Scott & Sons, O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Winters Grain Co., country mlg. wheat-coarse gr.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Uplike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dannan Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.
E. L. Lieber, strictly brokerage, grain & feed.
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., consignments-futures.*
Fuller-Woodbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets all kinds.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Mullally-Evans Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Schwarz Grain Co., grain dealers, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

Custenbolder & Co., E. T., grain shippers.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*
Terminal Grain Corporation, grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., gen'l grain merchants.*

VERNON, TEXAS

Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wallingford Grain Corp., Sam P., grain and storage.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Journal Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXVII, No. 1, July 8, 1936.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Grain Exchange
Members**DENVER**Grain Exchange
Members**THE ADY & CROWE MERCANTILE CO.**

Denver, Colorado

Receivers and Shippers — Grain and Beans
Consignments Solicited**THE HOULTON GRAIN CO.**Grain Merchants
DENVER, COLORADO

Upon readers patronage of its
advertisers depends the success
of Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. Mention it. Thank
you.

Intermountain Elevator Company
and FORT MORGAN MILLS, INC. DENVER, COLORADO
Receivers, Shippers, and Elevator Operators
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Ample storage, constant stocks, and country connections enable us to give prompt,
efficient service, and dependable quality on coarse grains, and protein milling wheats.

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

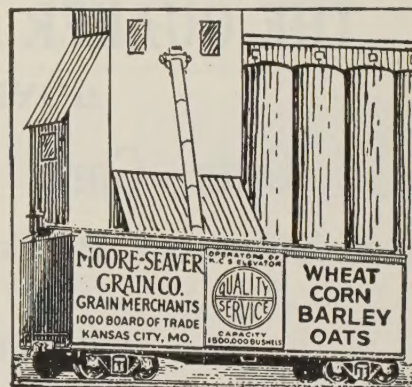
Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



Oklahoma City, Okla.—Our elevator
managers advise they thoroly enjoy re-
ceiving your magazine, and we believe
it keeps them in touch with conditions
in the elevator business.—General Grain
Co., by Stanton Thatcher, vice-pres. and
general manager.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Marysville, Kans. Wellington, Kans.
Enid, Okla.

*A Service of 57 Years Handling Your Cash and Option Orders***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Emporia, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchinson, Kansas; St. Joseph,
Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

P. B. and C. C.
MILES
Est. 1875—Inc. 1910
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialty

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"62 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.

— ESTABLISHED 1880 —

ASK FOR BIDS
WHEAT—CORN—BARLEY
RYE—OATS—SOY BEANSGRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND STOCK BROKERS—332 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO
MEMBERS ALL PRINCIPAL COMMODITY AND SECURITY EXCHANGES

CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED IN ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS Chamber of Commerce	ST. LOUIS Merchants Exchange	PEORIA Board of Trade	CAIRO Board of Trade	INDIANAPOLIS Board of Trade	KANSAS CITY Board of Trade
---	--	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in*
Hedging and
Spreading Operations

Members Principal Exchanges

135 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

HULBURD, WARREN & CHANDLER

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

208 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Arthur J. Pollak, Mgr., Cash Grain Dept.

Phone State 9760

Consignments Solicited—Bids "To-Arrive"
Ask for our Shipping Prices**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

Say you saw it in the

JournalWhen you write our advertisers
Thanks*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
MembersCountry Offices: FAIRMONT, MINN. MARSHALL, MINN. GRAND FORKS, N. D.
WILLISTON, N. D. SIOUX FALLS, S. D. LINCOLN, NEBR.
SAC CITY, IOWA. NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.**CARGILL**Main Office:
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**CARGILL ELEVATORS INC. SEED DIVISION**Terminal Offices: DULUTH - MILWAUKEE - GREEN BAY - OMAHA - PORTLAND,
ORE. - CHICAGO - KANSAS CITY - ST. LOUIS - CEDAR RAPIDS - TOLEDO - BUFFALO
NEW YORK - ALBANY - BOSTON - WINNIPEG, MAN. - MONTREAL, QUE.**HALLET & CAREY CO.****Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

When writing advertisers men-
tion Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. By so doing you help
both yourself and the publication.**CIPHER CODES**We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

*Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time***BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**
RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

*Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality
on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.*I have been a subscriber and reader
of the Journals for years. I get a lot
of good out of it and it would be hard
to get along without it. It brings a
message twice each month that's worth
waiting for.—O. Ivar Norden, mgr.,
Clay-Leahy Grain Co., Galva, Kan.**Wood Grain Corp.**

CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.*A good firm to consign to*

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS**Nanson Commission Co.**

Grain—Hay—Seeds

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.**Crowell Elevator Co.**

OMAHA, NEBR.

Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels*Over 60 Years' Continuous Service***ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.**

ENID, OKLA.

Total Storage 2,000,000 bus.

*Milling Wheat a Specialty***E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed
Dealer supports, because it sup-
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN**

COMPANY

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS

NEW ORLEANS

Pounds to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in lbs.	Bu.
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00	650	20.31	660	20.63	670	20.94
680	21.25	690	21.56	700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.13	750	23.44
760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69	800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.63	830	25.94
840	26.25	850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81	900	28.13	910	28.44
920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38	950	29.69	960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.63	990	30.94
1000	31.25	1010	31.56	1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50	1050	32.81	1060	33.13	1070	33.44
1080	33.75	1090	34.06	1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31	1140	35.63	1150	35.94
1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19	1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.13	1230	38.44
1240	38.75	1250	39.06	1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31	1300	40.63	1310	40.94
1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88	1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81	1380	43.13	1390	43.44
1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69	1440	45.00	1450	45.31	1460	45.63	1470	45.94
1480	46.25	1490	46.56	1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.13	1550	48.44
1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69	1600	50.00	1610	50.31	1620	50.63	1630	50.94
1640	51.25	1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19	1680	52.50	1690	52.81	1700	53.13	1710	53.44
1720	53.75	1730	54.06	1740	54.38	1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.63	1790	55.94
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50	1850	57.81	1860	58.13	1870	58.44
1880	58.75	1890	59.06	1900	59.38	1910	59.69	1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.63	1950	60.94
1960	61.25	1970	61.56	1980	61.88	1990	62.19	2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.13	2030	63.44
2040	63.75	2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31	2100	65.63	2110	65.94
2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88	2150	67.19	2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.13	2190	68.44
2200	68.75	2210	69.06	2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00	2250	70.31	2260	70.63	2270	70.94
2280	71.25	2290	71.56	2300	71.88	2310	72.19	2320	72.50	2330	72.81	2340	73.13	2350	73.44
2360	73.75	2370	74.06	2380	74.38	2390	74.69	2400	75.00	2410	75.31	2420	75.63	2430	75.94
2440	76.25	2450	76.56	2460	76.88	2470	77.19	2480	77.50	2490	77.81	2500	78.13	2510	78.44
2520	78.75	2530	79.06	2540	79.38	2550	79.69	2560	80.00	2570	80.31	2580	80.63	2590	80.94
2600	81.25	2610	81.56	2620	81.88	2630	82.19	2640	82.50	2650	82.81	2660	83.13	2670	83.44
2680	83.75	2690	84.06	2700	84.38	2710	84.69	2720	85.00	2730	85.31	2740	85.63	2750	85.94
2760	86.25	2770	86.56	2780	86.88	2790	87.19	2800	87.50	2810	87.81	2820	88.13	2830	88.44
2840	88.75	2850	89.06	2860	89.38	2870	89.69	2880	90.00	2890	90.31	2900	90.63	2910	90.94
2920	91.25	2930	91.56	2940	91.88	2950	92.19	2960	92.50	2970	92.81	2980	93.13	2990	93.44
3000	93.75	3010	94.06	3020	94.38	3030	94.69	3040	95.00	3050	95.31	3060	95.63	3070	95.94
3080	96.25	3090	96.56	3100	96.88	3110	97.19	3120	97.50	3130	97.81	3140	98.13	3150	98.44
3160	98.75	3170	99.06	3180	99.38	3190	99.69	3200	100.00	3210	100.31	3220	100.63	3230	100.94
3240	101.25	3250	101.56	3260	101.88	3270	102.19	3280	102.50	3290	102.81	3300	103.13	3310	103.44
3320	103.75	3330	104.06	3340	104.38	3350	104.69	3360	105.00	3370	105.31	3380	105.63	3390	105.94
3400	106.25	3410	106.56	3420	106.88	3430	107.19	3440	107.50	3450	107.81	3460	108.13	3470	108.44
3480	108.75	3490	109.06	3500	109.38	3510	109.69	3520	110.00	3530	110.31	3540	110.63	3550	110.94
3560	111.25	3570	111.56	3580	111.88	3590	112.19	3600	112.50	3610	112.81	3620	113.13	3630	113.44
3640	113.75	3650	114.06	3660	114.38	3670	114.69	3680	115.00	3690	115.31	3700	115.63	3710	115.94
3720	116.25	3730	116.56	3740	116.88	3750	117.19	3760	117.50	3770	117.81	3780	118.13	3790	118.44
3800	118.75	3810	119.06	3820	119.38	3830	119.69	3840	120.00	3850	120.31	3860	120.63	3870	120.94
3880	121.25	3890	121.56	3900	121.88	3910	122.19	3920	122.50	3930	122.81	3940	123.13	3950	123.44
3960	123.75	3970	124.06	3980	124.38	3990	124.69	4000	125.00	4010	125.31	4020	125.63	4030	125.94
4040	126.25	4050	126.56	4060	126.88	4070	127.19	4080	127.50	4090	127.81	4100	128.13	4110	128.44
4120	128.75	4130	129.06	4140	129.38	4150	129.69	4160	130.00	4170	130.31	4180	130.63	4190	130.94
4200	131.25	4210	131.56	4220	131.88	4230	132.19	4240	132.50	4250	132.81	4260	133.13	4270	133.44
4280	133.75	4290	134.06	4300	134.38	4310	134.69	4320	135.00	4330	135.31	4340	135.63	4350	135.94
4360	136.25	4370	136.56	4380	136.88	4390	137.19	4400	137.50	4410	137.81	4420	138.13	4430	138.44
4440	138.75	4450	139.06	4460	139.38	4470	139.69	4480	140.00	4490	140.31	4500	140.63	4510	140.94
4520	141.25	4530	141.56	4540	141.88	4550	142.19	4560	142.50	4570	142.81	4580	143.13	4590	143.44
4600	143.75	4610	144.06	4620	144.38	4630	144.69	4640	145.00	4650	145.31	4660	145.63	4670	145.94
4680	146.25	4690	146.56	4700	146.88	4710	147.19	4720	147.50	4730	147.81	4740	148.13	4750	148.44
4760	148.75	4770	149.06	4780	149.38	4790	149.69	4800	150.00	4810	150.31	4820	150.63	4830	150.94
4840	151.25	4850	151.56	4860	151.88	4870	152.19	4880	152.50	4890	152.81	4900	153.13	4910	153.44
4920	153.75	4930	154.06	4940	154.38	4950	154.69	4960	155.00	4970	155.31	4980	155.63	4990	155.94
5000	156.25	5010	156.56	5020	156.88	5030	157.19	5040	157.50	5050	157.81	5060	158.13	5070	158.44
5080	158.75	5090	159.06	5100	159.38	5110	159.69	5120	160.00	5130	160.31	5140	160.63	5150	160.94
5160	161.25	5170	161.56	5180	161.88	5190	162.19	5200	162.50	5210	162.81	5220	163.13	5230	163.44
5240	163.75	5250	164.06	5260	164.38	5270	164.69	5280	165.00	5290	165.31	5300	165.63	5310	165.94
5320	166.25	5330	166.56	5340	166.88	5350	167.19	5360	167.50	5370	167.81	5380	168.13	5390	168.44
5400	168.75	5410	169.06	5420	169.38	5430	169.69	5440	170.00	5450	170.31	5460	170.63	5470	170.94
5480	171.25	5490	171.56	5500	171.88	5510	172.19	5520	172.50	5530	172.81	5540	173.13	5550	173.44
5560	173.75	5570	174.06	5580	174.38	5590	174.69	5600	175.00	5610	175.31	5620	175.63	5630	175.94
5640	176.25	5650	176.56	5660	176.88	5670	177.19	5680	177.50	5690	177.81	5700	178.13	5710	178.44
5720	178.75	5730	179.06	5740	179.38	5750	179.69	5760	180.00	5770	180.31	5780	180.63	5790	180.94
5800	181.25	5810	181.56	5820	181.88	5830	182.19	5840	182.50	5850	182.81	5860	183.13	5870	183.44
5880	183.75	5890	184.06	5900	184.38	5910	184.69	5920	185.00	5930	185.31	5940	185.63	5950	185.94
5960	186.25	5970	186.56	5980	186.88	5990	187.19	6000	187.50	6010	187.81	6020	188.13	6030	188.44
6040	188.75	6050	189.06	6060	189.38	6070	189.69	6080	190.00	6090	190.31	6100	190.63	6110	190.94
6120	191.25	6130	191.56	6140	191.88	6150	192.19	6160	192.50	6170	192.81	6180	193.13	6190	193.44
6200	193.75	6210	194.06	6220	194.38	6230	194.69	6240	195.00	6250	195.31	6260	195.63	6270	195.94
6280	196.25	6290	196.56	6300	196.88	6310	197.19	6320	197.50	6330	197.81	6340	198.13	6350	198.44
6360	198.75	6370	199.06	6380	199.38	6390	199.69	6400	200.00	6410	200.31	6420	200.63	6430	200.94
6440	201.25	6450	201.56	6460	201.88	6470	202.19	6480	202.50	6490	202.81	6500	203.13	6510	203.44
6520	203.75	6530	204.06	6540	204.38	6550	204.69	6560	205.00	6570	205.31				

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



The largest and most complete stock in the Country. Quality merchandise. Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies, if it is used in a grain elevator or feed plant you can get it from us promptly and the price will be right.

Sole U. S. makers and distributors of

CLOW-WINTER DIRECT CONNECTED, GEARED HEAD DRIVES

CLOW-WINTER PNEUMATIC TRUCK DUMPS

Our manufacturing facilities include a foundry, machine shops, sheet metal plant, etc., so we are well equipped to give you service on any special as well as standard material you may need. Send us your orders and inquiries.

If our big general catalog No. 55 is not in your files, write for a copy now. It will pay you.

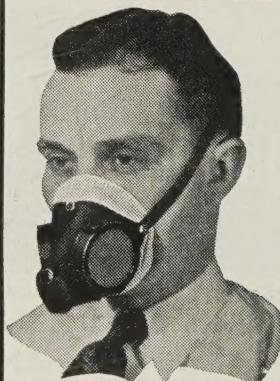
R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

SKF
BALL BEARINGS

Preferred in the
Grain Elevator Industry

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.
FRONT ST. & ERIE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUPOR COVER'S New Automatic Rubber RESPIRATOR



Patent 2,000,064. Revolutionary, collapsible, reversible, perfect exhale valve, comfortable face cloth and double filter chambers.

Two in one and costs less than the old type.

All dusts, paint sprays and lighter fumes.

Price \$18.00 per doz.

Upon receipt of \$1.50 one will be sent as a sample. Money will be refunded if not as represented. Extra filter pads, 1c each.

H. S. COVER
1937 Chippewa St., So. Bend, Ind.

WHERE TO
STOP

WHEN YOU
GO

TO MINNEAPOLIS

ASK TEN MEN

who stop regularly at the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis why they come back again and again. You'll get ten different replies, but they all add up to this convincing conclusion—that every detail of service at this great hotel is *friendly*. And no one who stops at the Nicollet ever forgets the three exceptionally fine restaurants, all moderate in price: the gracious Minnesota Room, where smart people gather to dance; the attractive Oak Room, where the luncheons are famous and the drinks superb; and the newly redecorated and air conditioned Coffee Shop, where the service is as swift as the food is delicious.

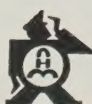
THE NICOLLET HAS 600 ROOMS FROM \$2.00

THE NICOLLET HOTEL

Nicollet at Washington • Neil R. Messick, Manager

NATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT COMPANY, Inc.

RALPH HITZ, President

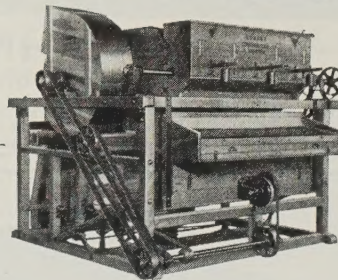


Other Hotels directed by the National Hotel Management Co., Inc. In New York: Hotel New Yorker; Hotel Lexington. In Chicago: Congress Hotel. In Cincinnati: Netherland Plaza. In Detroit: The Book-Cadillac. In Dallas: Hotel Adolphus. In Dayton: Hotel Van Cleve.



CLEANERS without eccentrics

—patented—



—eccentricless—

The Utmost for all your cleaning

the new, *eccentricless, "Eurekas" insure new, higher standards for all your cleaning—grain, seeds or feeds—and new, lower costs for every operating item. Our catalog describes this newer, safer and simpler way to clean—a copy awaits your request.

S. HOWES CO. Silver Creek, N. Y.

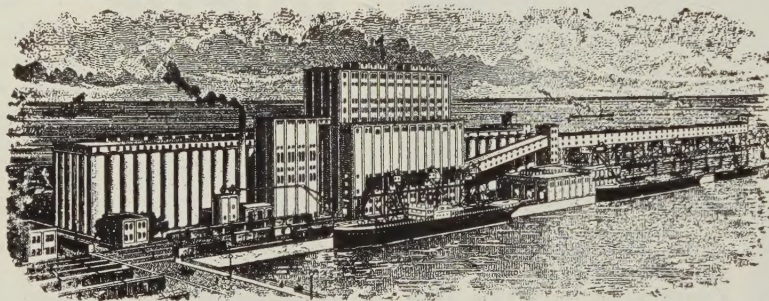
Since 1856—80 years—foremost makers of the best in Cleaners

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT
*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY
Thermometer System
*Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**
542 S. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORSH. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.**
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

11,000,000-Bushel Elevator Permanently Moisture Proofed and
Heat Protected by GUNTEX METHOD
"We did the work"**CEMENT GUN CONSTRUCTION CO.**
537 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.**Record of Cars Shipped**

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$2.50.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

BEN MUNSON & SONS

Build
Repair
Remodel } GRAIN
ELEVATORS
Salina, Kansas

T.E. IBBERSON CO.

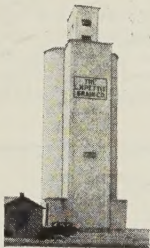
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGES

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana



Concrete Costs No More

Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

CHALMERS & BORTON

Designers & Builders
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

I am not now in business of any kind,
but I consider your defense of American-
ism against bolshevism worthy of support.
—R. E. Harbison, Cottage Grove, Ore.
(formerly at Orenco, Ore.)

CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replace-
ment of other buckets. If used con-
tinuous will double capacity. No back-
legging, will operate at wide variation
of speeds, and can be used around very
small head pulleys. In use in many
large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Elevators & Feed Mills

designed, built or remodeled to
meet your individual needs.

Write, wire or phone us your
requirements for elevator or mill
equipment.

Ernest Engineering Co.

Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.

Topeka, - - - - Kansas

You have a splendid journal; it fills the
bill in every respect.—R. Lee, Charleston,
W. Va.

One whiff of CYANOGAS KILLS RATS



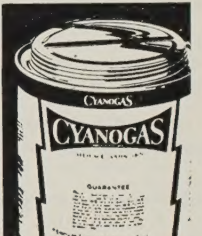
WHEREVER THEY ARE—under ground, under floors, stacks of grain-
bags, in walls—right in their burrows. CYANOGAS is a gas-producing
powder NOT A BAIT. Sold by hardware, drug, seed and feed dealers.
½-lb. 45¢; 1-lb. 75¢; 5-lbs. \$3.00; 25-lbs. \$10.00; 100-lbs. \$30.00
Booklet on pests and how to get rid of them. Write Dept. H

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 625 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



SPECIAL OFFER
\$6.00 Foot Pump for \$4.50
Post Paid. You can buy
other Dusters but this is
the BEST. Specially de-
signed for CYANOGAS.
Lasts indefinitely. Send
check or money order.



Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from
10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the
value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules
in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are ar-
ranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to
expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so
compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt
to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save
time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size
9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago.
Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expen-
sive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain
tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer.
He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of
your intentions upon the other party and protects you against
expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer
profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions
of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and
wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progres-
sive grain elevator men of the entire country by
advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consol-
idated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

ILLINOIS—On account of death of partner 24,000 bu. electrically equipped elevator for sale; own land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R. Chas. E. Henry, Bushnell, Ill.

N. ILLINOIS—Five grain elevators, with coal, lumber business. Cash to close estate. No trades. Good locations. Offered cheap to go quick. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

SEDGWICK, COLO., elevator, 20,000 bu. capacity; electric power, good house; look it over and make me an offer; will sell cheap. S. F. Wilkes, 321 Leffang Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bus. capacity, metal sided; own ground and siding; fine opportunity aggressive man in grain-feeds-coal, etc. Small amount of capital to handle for quick action. R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar, Ohio.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Cribbed, iron-clad 40,000 bu. elevator and 10,000 bu. corn crib for sale, fitted with cleaner, grinder, sheller and other modern machinery; owner died. For sale at one-fifth its value to liquidate estate. Address Royal Centre State Bank, Royal Centre, Ind.

INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Jefferson—15,000 bu. capacity, on Nickel Plate; scale shed, new coal sheds for four cars; electrically operated; two motors. Does large feed business; equipped with hammer mill and mixer. 5 acres land.

Fickle—15,000 bu. capacity; on Nickel Plate; new gas engine; small dwelling; both bldgs on leased ground.

Each of these elevators is in operation and doing a good business; active side line business at each station; excellent opportunity for a real hustler to operate as a line. Priced for quick sale.

The Farmers Bank, Frankfort, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—grain elevator. For particulars see or write G. J. Mauel, 407 Barkley Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska.

ILLINOIS grain elevator for sale. Also good opening for feed mill, in good territory. Selling account sickness. Basco Elevator, Basco, Ill.

NO. CENTRAL ILL.—30,000 bu. modern reinforced concrete elevator for sale on private land served by C. & N. W. R. R. Coal sheds and room for other sidelines. A prosperous business in 300,000 bu. corn and oats territory. Good schools. Owner wishes to retire. Write 76F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—125,000 bu. modern cribbed and frame, iron-clad elevator on two railroads in the heart of the Corn Belt. Large production of soybeans and elevator is suitably located and constructed that it could be made into a soybean mill. Has shown a consistent profit. A 500,000 bu. per annum station. Address 76N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

COLORADO—Elevator; bins for 40,000 bus. Equipped with steam roll and grinder; cleaning machinery for beans which includes machine to take rock or gravel out of beans. All machinery run with dust proof electric motors. Rail switch to plant, also track scales. Building 80x238 feet, concrete basement under 200 ft. Floor and basement storage for 60,000 bags of beans and potatoes, plenty of both raised here. Building brick; situated on main street, best business corner in town; on our own real estate 120-238-175. Coal bin and garage on this property. We handle IHC line of farm machinery, tractors and trucks. Also bean elvtr., frame building 50x75 on our own real estate 60x140 situated seven miles east at Gaelton. Property all clear, no incumbrance. This going prosperous business. In the heart of the best irrigated section in Colorado. Reason for selling, thinking of rethring. Write Northern Implement & Produce Co., Eaton, Colo.

ELEVATORS WANTED

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SITUATION WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE FOR SALE—345 cows and springer heifers, 543 calves and yearlings, 234 two yr. old steers. All tested. 189 good draft mares and geldings. Colts. Truck or car lots. Write or Wire A. L. Neuhart, Fairfield, Iowa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Future Trading

Upon Organized Commodity Markets

by G. Wright Hoffman

Reviews the development and extent of future trading in the various commodities and markets; explains effect of future trading on price stabilization and operation of future markets. Cloth bound, 500 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage. Weight, 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

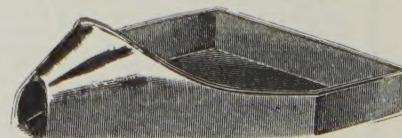
Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bushels State

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

MONITOR dustless combined corn & grain cleaner. No. 5A. P.O. Box 425, Portland, Ind.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

HERCULES Gasoline Motor for sale. 35 H.P. Good condition. Can be seen at Gessie Grain Company, Gessie, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. 147 Clipper Cleaner; one No. 132 Standard Cleaner, complete. B. T. Johnson, New Vienna, Ohio.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MARQUIS CLEANER for sale, No. 40, first class condition. Will sell cheap. Address 76N2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPLETE SOY BEAN MILL for sale Anderson Expeller; Wolf Drier; Grinder; Oil Tanks, etc. Ideal outfit for small operation. Address 76L5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE—Invincible Receiving Grain Cleaner, Monitor Oat Clipper and Cleaner; also Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner. All first class condition. The Ackerman Co., Lima, Ohio.

NEW AND USED Anderson's Superior Feed Mixers, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Hog Feeders, 22 bushel capacity. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

Clark Power Shovel; several Clipper Cleaners; one Gruendler Batch Mixer; one large cement mixer; two water wheels; No. 6 Invincible Grain Cleaner; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; No. 40 Blue Streak Hammer Mill; Gruendler, JB and other hammer mills. Motor and belt driven attrition mills; corn cutter and grader (new); corn shellers; cob crushers; elevators. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MACHINERY—Motors, M-G sets. Generators, Pumps, Compressors. Write for attractive quotations on your requirements. Save half on Guaranteed Rebuilt units. Specials—Totally Inclosed, 60 h.p. bb. Motor, 900 rpm; 2—7½ h.p., 1 at 1800 and 1 at 3600 rpm. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

SCALES FOR SALE

TRUCK SCALES, Fairbanks, type registering beam, good condition. 500 bu. hopper scale. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex.

TRUCK SCALES for sale—One 20 ton. 20' Howe, compound beam and steel, with or without Weightograph; one 15 ton, 22' Strait with compound beam and timbers, A-1 condition; one 10 ton, 16' Fairbanks, registering beam, overhauled, guaranteed like new, less steel. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar, Dallas, Tex.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.
Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping
Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage.** Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

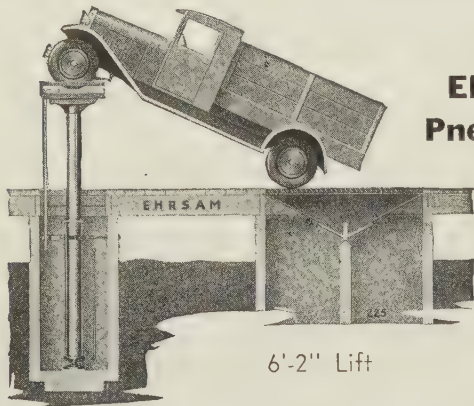
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher _____

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

EHRSAM Grain Elevator Equipment

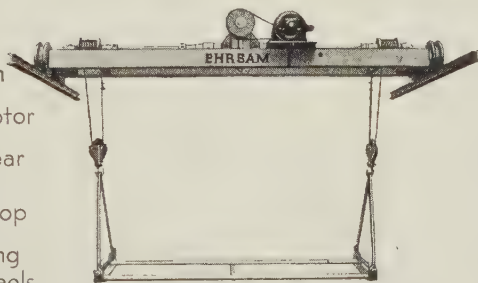


**Ehsam
Pneumatic
Auto
Truck
and
Wagon
Dump**

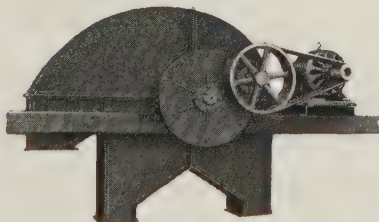
6'-2" Lift

Ehsam Overhead Electric Dump

Extra
Heavy
Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear
Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing
Track Wheels



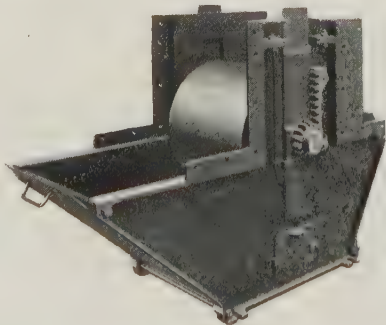
Ehsam Combined Head Drive and Backstop



Spur Gear
Reducer
V Belt Drive
Roller Bearings
Differential
Brake Backstop

Ehsam Roller-Bearing Boot

Non Choking
Automatic
Takeup
Timken Roller
Bearings
Grease
Only at Long
Intervals



Everything for the Country and Terminal Elevator

Write for Literature

The J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative
W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

THE Lightning Season IS HERE

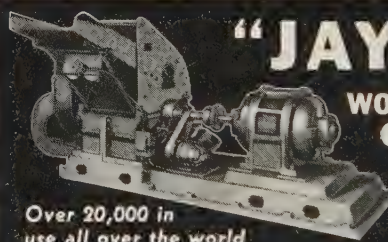
IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE TO
EQUIP YOUR PROPERTY WITH
LIGHTNING PROTECTION

SAVINGS IN COST OF INSURANCE
WILL USUALLY PAY FOR AN
INSTALLATION IN A
SHORT TIME

*Ask Your "Mill Mutual" Insurance Office
for Full Particulars*

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Department of
Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual
Insurance Companies
230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois



"JAY-BEE"

**WORLD'S STANDARD
GRINDER—for
CAPACITY
DURABILITY
and ECONOMY**

Over 20,000 in
use all over the world

Sizes from 12 H.P. to 125 H.P. for belt, V-belt,
and direct-connected drives . . .

Molasses Mixers, Corn Crackers, Batch Mixers.

Write for detailed description, prices, terms, etc.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.
JAY-BEE SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade,
kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at.....
station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....;
draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of.....
to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily
removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound
in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of
carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order
Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b.
Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

332 S. La Salle St.

Consolidated

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 8, 1936

THE increasing weight of the loads of grain being delivered at country elevators is forcing foresighted operators to install heavier and stronger dumps to expedite the trucks safe unloading.

CHOKE-UPS generally produce excessive friction in the elevator head, and the cautious operator will always inspect the head of the boot immediately following the choke-up.

THE MANAGER of a South Dakota elevator was killed recently when the dump fell upon him. Evidently the manager needed more caution and the elevator a safer dump.

WORNOUT or obsolete elevators still in service should be carefully inspected daily if they are to be kept running. Repairs delayed until an expensive breakdown occurs always cost much more than if made before machinery collapses and the interruption to business is reduced.

NEW WHEAT has started to South Western markets with a rush as is shown by receipts Monday, July 6, at Kansas City 1996 cars, Wichita 536, Salina 650, Hutchinson 898, Topeka 221, Atchison 220, St. Joseph 22, Enid 250, Amarillo 97 and Ft. Worth 171 cars. Evidently country shippers are anxious to take advantage of the rising market.

EMPLOYING alert watchmen to guard the elevator for at least thirty-six hours after the fire "has been extinguished," has never contributed to the destruction of the plant; but it has resulted in many prompt alarms and the saving of elevators, as well as prevented the expensive interruption of business.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS are duty bound to keep their plants in such condition that customers can visit them without hazarding their limbs or lives, but in case anyone does meet with an accident it is the part of wisdom to deny liability and notify your casualty insurance company at once. Children should always be denied admission to the elevator.

FIRECRACKERS started conflagrations in two Iowa towns July 4th that nearly wiped out the towns and destroyed several perfectly good elevators. The iron-clad elevator has little to fear from the exposure hazard unless unprotected, combustible buildings are near at hand. The isolation of most country elevators protects them from the exposure hazard.

USE of the deferred settlement contract with a charge of one cent per bushel per month for holding the price open has been approved indirectly by the Kansas Supreme Court in the Kipp v. Goffe & Carkener case, reported elsewhere, which should encourage responsible grain merchants and millers to use the contract that gives them all the advantages of storing without civil, criminal or warehousemen's liability. It is not even necessary to hedge if the corresponding quantity of grain is held in some position until the farmer comes in to settle.

SHIPPERS long since learned to their cost that a shipper by rail could not rely on a rate quoted in error and that rebating carried a criminal liability. Many who have been accustomed to bargaining with truckers will be surprised to learn that exactly the same situation will exist under the new federal motor carrier act where the carrier files a schedule of rates he holds himself out to charge. Any deviation from the rate, accepted by the shipper, makes the shipper equally liable to penalties of \$500 for the first offense and \$2,000 each for subsequent offenses. Watch your step.

ALL planned production schemes would be unnecessary if the grain grower were responsible, as he could contract to grow crops with the local buyer just as farmers do with seedsmen, canners and beet sugar factories. Unfortunately grain dealers contracting with farmers have found them hauling elsewhere if the market was up and delivering their neighbors' grain if the price was down.

E. K. APPLE has closed his elevator at Bethalto, Ill., which formerly shipped over a hundred thousand bushels of wheat annually and henceforth will conduct a retail feedstore. The farmers seemed to prefer to sell their grain to itinerant truckers so Mr. Apple retired from the shipping business, altho the addition of several trucks might have held most of his farm patrons and given farmers a better market.

WEEDS, rubbish, grain doors and out-buildings about most country elevators are so dry, property owners take great risk of losing all by starting bonfires on a windy day. Cleaning up the surrounding property and hauling away the rubbish would materially reduce the fire hazard, while placing all fire-fighting apparatus in prime working condition, would promote the safety of your business.

NO GRAIN buyer can afford to contract for the future purchase of farmers' grain without reducing the terms of sale to a clear statement in writing. The written contract gives both parties a definite understanding of the intentions of the other and his own responsibilities in the matter. Oral contracts permit too many misunderstandings and promote differences and disputes that disrupt business relations.

THE SEC'Y of Agri seems perfectly willing to try anything once and now that the fields are drying up again he has selected a committee of departmental bureaucrats to devise some quick relief for the farmers of the drouth stricken districts. However he has neglected to employ the services of the Weather Buro or the chiefs of the grasshoppers, caterpillars, cut worms and chinch bugs, so the committee will fail to improve conditions.

MASSACHUSETTS has inaugurated a new system of taxation for manufacturing plants that is bound to encourage the manufacturers of that state to invest capital in machinery of the latest and most efficient design. The governor has just signed a bill exempting from city and town taxes all machinery used in manufacturing. Most of our legislative bodies seem to have overlooked the fact that in loading heavy taxes and regulations on industry they discourage manufacturing enterprises and limit employment.

Anti-Discrimination Law Again Defeated

State and federal courts have repeatedly ruled in favor of defendants against whom anti-discrimination laws of the several states have been invoked.

The latest decision, by the federal court, in favor of a leading Minneapolis company operating a line of elevators in South Dakota, calls attention to the futility of attempting to prevent one who needs grain to fill sales from bidding up the price to get it.

The theory of the law-makers is that the law will prevent a line company from driving a competitor out of business at one point by over-bidding there, while exacting a larger margin at non-competitive points. The flaw is that there are practically no non-competitive points. It is unfair to the other elevators at a station, whether line or independent, to permit a lone wolf to overbid, while the line company is restrained by the law, and sensible competitors by their desire to earn a living margin, from meeting the price to get their fair share of the grain at that point.

Exchange Law Destructive

Free and open competition ever since trade emerged from the barter stage has so perfected the machinery for distribution of grain from grower to consumer, that those who thoroly understand the present system can draft no legislation to promote greater efficiency or reduce the margin between producer and processor or feeder.

Thus it is that only those who do not understand the system will participate in drafting laws, with the inevitable result that the ignorantly drafted law can only hinder those engaged in the business and add to their expenses that must be borne by the producer.

The Commodity Exchange Act is an example of restriction run riot. Altho the multitude of regulations that may be expected as the result of hearings cannot be forecast, the law itself has forced a prominent firm of Kansas City to quit the grain commission business, the language of the Act being open to the construction that the hedge made by the company in its cash grain business might be held to be a "cross trade" against purchase for a customer, involving liability to criminal prosecution. Its private wire offices were turned over to a brokerage firm July 1.

The Commodity Exchange Act may be likened to the upas tree, casting its poison upon all the unlucky 13 commodities under its shade.

In the forthcoming hearings, the bureaucrats can be expected to allege they are merely carrying out the mandate

imposed upon them by the Zionchecks and others higher up, suspected of being insane.

When the politicians, who know all about the efficient marketing of grain have the exchanges bound tight, the producers will begin to wonder what has become of their market and why the difference between their selling price and the consumers buying price is so much greater than formerly. Without an open market where handlers can hedge against the vacillations in market values every dealer will be forced to work on a much wider margin or quickly go broke.

Certification of Truckers

The uncertainty which most country grain dealers suffer in doing business with itinerant truckers holds promise of rich reward for the organization that can check truckers, and issue certificates of good character, honest dealing, and responsible financial backing to those among them that are worthy.

Such work properly falls into the classification of trade protection that may be promoted by the ass'ns of grain dealers thruout the country.

It presumes financial support for the ass'ns from the trade first, but it would soon pay for itself in a program that would reduce the number of rubber checks cached in the safes of country grain dealers.

Likewise, such a program would be a big factor in making the truck business safe, for it presumes that the ass'ns would gather evidence in cases of dishonest weights, robberies, and bogus check passing, and would prosecute these mal-practices to the point where their perpetrators would rest behind bars.

Country grain dealers contend they must work with the trucks whether they want to or not, because the trucks offer higher prices than are available thru rail shipments of grain. If the trade must sell grain to itinerants, it is the selfish duty of the trade to protect itself against certain losses. Certification of honest, dependable truckers, and earnest prosecution of the deadbeats, is one means at hand.

Driving Consumers Away from Wheat

If farmers of the U. S. A. continue to accept bonuses for reducing their acreage devoted to wheat and the cost of foreign wheat, plus duty, advances the price of bread to a figure that encourages the more extensive use of substitutes, what will the future growers of wheat do to win back consumers? The dictators of the AAA seem to be laboring under the misapprehension that the domestic market for wheat can not be changed, hence they are not disposed to give any consideration to the needs or wishes of consumers. The annual average per capita consumption of wheat in the U. S. A. for many years stood at 4½ bushels, but the greater variety of canned and fresh foods now obtainable throughout the year has effected a material reduction in the per capita consumption of wheat.

The rapid reduction in the number of wheat flour mills and the reduction in the production of wheat flour has prompted the Millers National Federation to start an investigation of the causes contributing to the shrinkage of the millers' market and what is needed to swell the demand for their flour.

During the crop year 1935-36 U. S. buyers paid a duty of 42 cts. a bushel on 33,789,000 bus of Canadian wheat against 13,877,000 bus the preceding crop year. During the same crop years bonded U. S. A. mills ground 11,981,000 bus and 10,931,000 bus additional for export. All of this, 45,770,000 bushels, and many millions more of U. S. A. wheat would have found a market at a paying price if the bureaucratic meddlers had let the farmers use their own judgment as to what should be grown.

The world is not dependent upon North America for its bread as the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool long since discovered and any action by North American growers which helps to boost the price of bread to European consumers is sure to be resented to the permanent disadvantage of our producers. Altho U.

To Fall in Love

with your job and get the most from it, there is a simple recipe: Get acquainted with it! Explore it! No job is so dull but that it grows more interesting as one digs beneath its surface. —RAY GILES

S. farmers may be pleased to sacrifice their right to run their own business for a mess of pottage they are losing foreign markets secured through years of enterprising hustle on the part of American exporters.

Reducing wheat production as planned by the alphabetical autocrats may mislead producers, but consumers will turn to other foods and be less dependent on the staff of life.

Building Business Associations

Some state grain dealers' ass'ns have renewed their organization activities by holding local meetings of grain dealers in various sections of their states, where dealers can settle their pressing local problems, and become acquainted with the true purposes of ass'ns. Local meetings have come fast and furious this spring and the organizations are being rewarded with increases in membership.

The common menace that exists in the itinerant truck evil is unquestionably the potent cause for increases in ass'n memberships. All members of the trade have suffered from the rovers' competition. There is nothing vague about the business lost to trucks.

More dangerous than the trucks, is the legislative pot that boils in Washington. Unfortunately, Washington is far away to many in the trade, with the consequence that they fail to realize the destructive influences upon their business that are at work in legislative halls, until too late. Trade ass'ns are the only weapon the trade has at hand for the fighting of adverse legislation. The time to fight legislation is before it has crystallized into a statute. But it requires strong, virile ass'ns to do that; it requires earnest financial and moral support of all dealers.

Taking a page from the experiences of other organizations, the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n has employed a field sec'y, as an ass'n builder, on a commission basis. In the three weeks preceding the convention, last month, Field Sec'y Chambers was able to add 41 new members to the ass'n roster.

Perhaps the plan merits consideration on the part of other grain dealers' organizations.

COPIES of tariffs should be furnished free to shippers by motor carriers the same as by railroad companies. The practice of charging for tariffs is fairly prevalent among motor carriers, but has no justification, and grain shippers using trucks for side lines will second the efforts of a special com'te of the National Industrial Traffic League in taking up this matter with the American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc.

THE MANY burglaries of country elevator offices reported in each number of the Journals emphasizes the necessity of safe guarding the grain dealer's place of business with heavier doors and locks and barred windows. If operators continue to leave large sums in the office safes, burglar alarms and watchmen service will be needed to protect the property.

South Dakota Anti-Discrimination Law Unconstitutional

The Fulton Farmers Elevator Co., of Fulton, S. D., complained to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota that the Cargill Elevators, Inc., operating 43 elevators in the state, was paying higher prices for grain in one part of the state than in another, in violation of Chapter 260 of the laws of 1925, known as the anti-discrimination law.

The Commissioners thereupon undertook to revoke the license of the Cargill Elevators, Inc., to do business in the state; and the Cargill Co. petitioned the federal court for an injunction restraining the Commissioners from enforcing the law against it, alleging this would deprive it of its property rights without the due process of law guaranteed by Art. 14 of the U. S. Constitution.

Both parties filed written stipulations with the three judges composing the federal court, which made findings of fact and considered all the files and records in the case, and then on June 16 permanently enjoined the Commissioners from revoking any licenses because of alleged violation of Chapter 260. The court held revocation of the licenses of the Cargill Co. would cause its established business to be disrupted and impair the value of its property, as well as interfere with contracts involving many others in the state.

Loans of \$8,800,000 outstanding on 19,728,000 bus. of corn in farm cribs were called July 1 by the Commodity Credit Corp. The C.C.C. had a peak of \$14,000,000 lent on 31,000,000 bus. at 4% sealed between Dec. 1, 1935, and Mar. 31, 1936. Altho "called" the government will allow the farmers time to haul to the elevator.

Soybean Appeal Fee Cut

Effective June 30 the Sec'y of Agriculture cut the charge for an appeal inspection of soybeans in the following announcement:

For the appeal inspection of soybeans in railroad cars, \$2 per carload or fraction thereof; for the appeal inspection of soybeans not in railroad cars, one-tenth cent (1/10c) per bushel, but not less than \$2 per lot; provided that if the grade and/or class as determined by the appeal inspection is not the same as that shown by the original inspection or the reinspection from which the appeal was taken, no fee or charge shall be assessed.

Previous to the above date, the appeal inspection on soybeans in cars had been \$4 per carload or fraction in the event that the grade or class determined by the appeal inspection was the same as that shown by the original inspection.

Other than the above mentioned change in the fee, the same rules and regulations maintained previous to June 30, with regard to the inspection and appeal of soybeans, remain in effect.

The reduction in the appeal fee had been requested by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. The Federal Grain Supervision had no jurisdiction, soybean inspection coming under the Hay, Feed & Seed Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Receiver Not Chargeable with Knowledge of Conversion by Shipper

L. M. Dillon, doing business as the L. M. Dillon Grain Co., operated a 9,500 and a 10,500-bu. capacity elevator on the Missouri Pacific at Iuka, Kan., receiving grain from farmers by purchase, under a deferred sale contract and for storage, but never applied for a license to store grain under the state law.

Roy Kipp, a farmer, delivered wheat to the elevator to be stored for his account and was given storage tickets.

In the fall of 1933 Dillon became financially involved and his elevators were closed with no wheat in them.

Kipp brought suits for conversion against Dillon and Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City, to whom the grain had been shipped, some on consignment and some on sales. The jury in the district court of Pratt County gave judgment against Goffe & Carkener, who took an appeal.

The Supreme Court of Kansas reversed the decision June 25 on several grounds. One was that Dillon not having a license his storage tickets were void and plaintiff could not maintain suit based upon them. The court said:

The evidence discloses Dillon knew he had never complied with the law, and that he was not doing business as a local public warehouseman. Plaintiff, Kipp, dealing with Dillon was bound to know that fact, for the reason he is bound to know generally the law of the state; and furthermore, had it been a public warehouse the license therefor would have been posted in a conspicuous place in the office room of the elevator. Hence both of the parties knew that Dillon had no right, power or authority as a public warehouseman to receive grain for storage or transfer for the public.

Appellant Goffe & Carkener's contention that appellee is estopped to contend that he stored grain with Dillon is well taken. He knew when he took it there Dillon could not store grain, that he had no legal power or authority to do it. We need not quibble over the words whether he planned to "sell" his wheat at the time or to "settle" for it. At the most he was entitled only to pay in cash.

Dillon had a right to buy grain and plaintiff to sell to him on terms of immediate OR DELAYED PAYMENT, and at the price the day grain was delivered, OR SOME FUTURE DAY.

The result is plaintiff sold his wheat to Dillon, Dillon owed him for it; title to the wheat passed to Dillon; Dillon could sell it as his own as he did do to appellant, and when appellant Goffe & Carkener paid Dillon in full for the wheat it owed nothing more to Dillon or to Farmer Kipp.

Under a deferred payment contract such as the foregoing the Supreme Court of Kansas in a decision given June 25, 1936, in Kipp v. Goffe & Carkener, published elsewhere in this number, held that title passed to the elevator operator, there was no storage and no bailment.

Receiver Must Call Appeal When So Instructed

Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Frank G. Coe, C. A. Davis and O. L. Barr, decided in favor of plaintiffs, Westrope Bros. Grain Co., San Francisco, Cal., awarding \$1,057.84 from defendants W. M. Bell Co., Milwaukee, Wis., for sending four cars of barley to an elevator at Milwaukee for handling without calling federal appeal as instructed by plaintiffs and submitting to settlement com'te of the Exchange.

The Arbitration Com'te was of the opinion that Trade Rule No. 10 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n was violated by defendants in the handling of these four cars. This rule definitely provides that shipments rejected on account of quality shall be compared with the sale sample by either the inspection com'te or some other duly authorized or agreed com'te of the markets in which such rejection is made.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Loading Ships with Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: How is grain loaded into and from ships here and abroad?

What percentage of cars are unloaded by shovel or manual labor and about what number are unloaded by hydraulic car hoist machinery?—Clem Ernst, Sidney, O.

Ans.: Cargoes are discharged from ships by marine legs containing an endless belt with buckets, and in Europe are many pneumatic suction elevators at the ports. These are floated to the steamer, which may discharge general cargo on the dock while grain is going out the other side into barges.

Nearly all cars in America are unloaded with large scoops known as power shovels from the fact that a rope pulls them while a man guides them toward the car door. The few car dumpers driven by electric motors unload many cars. Hydraulic car hoists are not used.

Wabash Cars Terrible

Grain & Feed Journals: Many railroad companies are taking poor care of their equipment and the Wabash is no exception.

Cars being offered for grain loading in many instances are not fit to be loaded with hay. Is there anything we can do about these unsatisfactory cars except kick?—R. L. Leonard, Dawson, Ill.

Ans.: An unfit car tendered for grain loading is not considered a car. It is the duty of the shipper to refuse to load the unfit car. Of course the shipper may cooper the car thoroly and send in a bill for labor and material; but he cannot collect for such unauthorized expense.

As long as the railroad companies hold themselves out as reserving to themselves all cooeping of cars and as certifying cars to be fit for grain loading let them do it. It is the first duty of the shipper to refuse to load his property into a car unfit to transport his grain to destination.

Storing Under New Illinois Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is the form published in the Grain & Feed Journal at the time the N.R.A. went into effect in regarding to storing grain still safe to use under the new Illinois law?

We do not have enough grain storage to warrant going to the expense of getting a permit and bond, and as long as the farmers trust us and we are trustworthy, we do not see where it would be necessary unless we are required to do it.—Horner Elevator & Mill Co., Inc., Lawrenceville, Ill.

Ans.: To escape the new Illinois law regulating country elevators storing and mixing grain of others the operator must own all the grain in the house.

The law can be evaded by buying the grain under a contract of sale at time grain is delivered under which the farmer can not demand back any grain, the sale contract being given instead of the storage certificate, so the dealer will owe the farmer money instead of grain.

This sale contract is actually the sale contract it purports to be and is a legal document, the matter of deferred price and payment not affecting the transfer of title. It reads as follows:

Contract No.—Non-Transferable

This is to certify that the (Name of Elevator) has this day purchased from bus, lbs. test red winter wheat which is now in possession of the (Name of Elevator), who agrees to pay the same price for this wheat that they are paying at the same place for a like grade of wheat at the time this contract is presented for settlement. Settlement to be made July 1, 1937, less 1/30 of 1c per bu. per day from date of this contract until it is surrendered for settlement. It is mutually understood that this wheat is not mortgaged and is free of all liens and encumbrances and that upon execution of this contract the (Name of Elevator) becomes the sole owner of this wheat.

No agent is permitted to change this contract or make any other agreement.

We agree to the above terms.

By..... Seller By..... Purchaser

Do's and Don'ts in Modernization

By ELMER E. GRANT, Superior, Wis., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.

By modernization we usually refer to the taking advantage of the improvements made in design, in construction and in methods that will result in reduced costs, continuity of operations, better and pleasanter surroundings in which to work, and those improvements which make for better health and safer working conditions. Improvements made in working conditions cannot always be measured in a savings of dollars and cents, but there is no question but that they do contribute to the well being and health of the employees and where needed they justify in most instances the expenditures made. Improvements which make a plant a safer place in which to work are in themselves not always a measure of their value, but there is the satisfaction of knowing that insofar as is humanly possible known hazards have been eliminated.

In the matter of modernization in methods and of equipment in plants, the need and value of any that might be considered are problems for each individual plant. All can visualize the joy with which early superintendents welcomed the replacement of the long, heavy, cumbersome vertical belts with which his legs were driven from a main shaft, by rope with its quietness, added flexibility and greater efficiency. It did not mean, however, that all houses were immediately equipped with similar drives, but rather that the improvements were gradual through the rebuilding of the earlier houses.

Houses that are used principally for storage would not justify expenditure for modernization that possibly would effect savings in handling costs in a plant that was being worked continuously.

Few fundamental changes in the method of receiving, binning and loading of grain have been made over quite a long period of time. We elevate from pits with bucket elevators and distribute with belts and by gravity. There have, however, been improvements in the design of equipment that have demonstrated their value through increased economy of operation and freedom from breakdown delays. Adoption of some of them may be justified.

Improvements in cleaning equipment today permit the cleaning of grain in one operation that used to take several operations. Improvements will continue to be made and while we cannot take advantage of all the improvements that are made we should not be like the man who would not buy his wife a washing machine because they were bound to be improved.

Any changes made in a modernization program either in plant improvement or better working conditions should be considered from the standpoint of the savings it might effect in relation to its cost and the adaptability to each individual plant. But let me repeat that the provision of a clean, safe place in which to work will usually justify its expense regardless of cost.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while. as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 25, 26, 27. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

Aug. 20, 21. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Assn, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 17, 18. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Farmers Will Pay Local Costs of Conservation

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced June 30 that the county administrative costs of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central, East Central, and Western Regions, beginning July 1, will be paid to the county ass'ns and that these ass'ns in turn will pay the county expenses. All or part of these expenses will be deducted from agricultural conservation payments to farmers in the county. This action was authorized in Senate Joint Resolution 291 which amended the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Commodity Exchange Hearings

Public hearings preceding the promulgation of general rules and regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act will be conducted by J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Hearings are scheduled for 10:00 o'clock a. m. on dates and at places as follows:

July 27, 28, and 29, room 300, Chicago Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

July 31, room 364, New Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Aug. 3, Hotel Kansas Citian, Kansas City, Mo.

Aug. 7 and 8, directors' room, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La.

Aug. 12 and 13, room 900, at 45 Broadway, New York.

The purpose of the hearings will be to give the Sec'y of Agriculture the benefit of trade views and to afford exchange officers and members, as well as the public generally, opportunity to be heard on various matters that may be dealt with by rule or regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Commodity Exchange Act authorizes a Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Commerce, to fix limitations upon the amount of speculative trading that may be done by any person. Separate hearings will be held for the purpose of establishing such trading limits. However, hearings for this purpose will not start until the hearings on general rules and regulations have been completed.

Futures commission merchants and floor brokers required to be registered by the sec'y of agriculture will be furnished application forms and instructions governing registrations in ample time to enable registration prior to Sept. 13, when the law becomes fully effective.

A summing up of current conditions would suggest that an active trading market is in prospect with relatively erratic price swings pending some more definite trend in Canadian crops news as the market enters the period when production in that country faces its most critical test.—John H. Pitt.

The New Grain Grades

[From an Address by LEW HILL, Chairman, Uniform Grades Committee of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

Our good friend, George Wood of Buffalo, had this to say in a general letter, Dec. 23, 1935; and, in as much as it hits the spot, I will repeat it for your benefit.

"Pity the poor grain man. If he had the combined mentality of the Brain Trust, plus the memory of Santa Claus, he then might be able to recall at will the many factors governing the various grades of grain, which are such an essential part of his business."

The question arises, are the present standards of grain inspection satisfactory; are they serving the purpose; are they benefiting the producer, the country elevator operator, the processor and the mills?

It seems that they are not, from the complaints that we have received, and perhaps it will be necessary to have a repetition of what happened in Kansas City in 1928. This was twelve years after the federal supervision of grain became an act in 1916, when twenty-five or more grain exchanges met and thrashed out the differences that were existing at that time; and, if it is a problem that will be necessary to work out in this way, let us go about it in a systematic manner, with plenty of evidence for changes, as well as commendations. Let us think of it as just another problem to be solved for the grain trade and the producer. We believe that there is much that we can do if we once get started in the right direction. Uniform Grading of grain is a wonderful thing, if we can carry it out; but just how to do it, of course, remains the question.

Another splendid thing is being done, and that is the conducting of grading schools, under direction of the state universities and the Federal Supervisors. These schools have gained in popularity, particularly in the Northwest. The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n conducted one at Purdue, when seventy-five dealers attended. This, you understand, is only a suggestion. Two of the most important outstanding objections to these new standards have already been presented to you through your state association.

"Some of the changes made in the Standard Grain Grades have caused considerable dissatisfaction. Dealers are protesting the ruling raising the temperature in determining moisture content in soft winter wheat from 180 to 190 degrees. This action is very unfair to soft wheat raisers and the association has wired the Department of Agriculture at Washington protesting this change. Another protest is being made on the change calling all musty oats sample grade."

These two complaints have been dwelt upon with much discussion, correspondence, and evidence given and sent to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and its deputies.

In the first place, the grain trade did not want the changes in grading that went into effect July and September, 1934. I should like to take some of your time to comment on a statement made in the last issue of the Grain and Feed Journals, May 27, pages 406-407. That statement does not conform with the evidence against these changes from terminal markets which was presented the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a legible and understanding manner. I have a copy of some of that evidence here and a great deal more in my files; and, if anyone wishes it, we can produce it. The dealers at terminal markets, before which these hearings were conducted by members from the Bureau, had in mind how these changes of inspection were going to affect the producer and country grain dealer. I want to read to you from this article a statement by Mr. Fred Smith of the Agri. Dept.

In the first place, what's the hard wheat situation got to do with the soft wheat, which, particularly, you men have to deal with? Then

if, as Mr. Smith says, the cut-off should be made at 190 degrees (as they knew at the time), why didn't they say so in the very beginning, and not wait until the harvest of 1935 was in full swing, and at least three weeks on its way? That noble experiment cost you men money, as it did Indiana dealers, and plenty of evidence of this cost, the Supervisors have had directly from the dealers at meetings which they have attended, and which has been sent to the Bureau from the dealers of Indiana.

We would like to have every dealer who has been affected in a like manner, to compile his evidence along this line and send it to us, so that we may forward it to Washington. No one can convince us that you do not get more moisture at 190 degrees than you do at 180 degrees. We have seen it tried, watched the operations, and it varies from one-half to one point more. It was enough to throw a good majority of last year's wheat into a tough grade; and, the discounts on that wheat, on account of the moisture last year, run from 1c to 3c per bushel. That was the first proof in our mind that the Tag Heppenstal Moisture Meter was an experiment. This machine was to replace the old Brown Duvel Moisture Meter and at a cost to you dealers at that time of about \$400 per machine. Read what Mr. W. E. Culbertson, Secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n has to say in regard to this machine.

Now, the second conclusion that shows this machine to be an experiment, and the Bureau frankly admits it, is as follows: The second conclusion for this statement is in its issuing Bulletin No. 148, wherein it states that in a mixture of kiln-dried and natural corn or natural dry and wet corn, it would be best to use the old Brown-Duvel method. This has, no doubt, also cost the country dealers some money. We contend we are going to have to be convinced, particularly, because the added 10 degrees of heat in the Brown-Duvel machine to get it to check with the Tagg machine, is absolutely wrong, and the dealers in the soft wheat territory are never going to be entirely satisfied until the government makes some recommendation for a change. Chemists tell us that any added heat to the process of taking moisture, is bound to break up particles of wheat and convert it into moisture.

Omaha, Minneapolis, and Chicago, after receiving many complaints, discontinued the use of the Tag Heppenstal Machine, insofar as moisture determination was concerned. The Indianapolis and Kansas City markets issued bulletins that shippers, upon request, could have the moisture determination made on either machine. I refer to corn moisture now.

There are some men and perhaps some markets which strongly advocate the use of the Tag Machine. They have been very well pleased with the results. Elevator superintendents, by its speedy action, only requiring 30 to 45 seconds to determine moisture, have stamped it O. K.; but I can see a very good reason for that. The corn that they test has acquired room temperature. In other words, it has gone through the bins, through a mixing process and, the results, of course, have been very satisfactory; but with the country elevator dealers, where they are taking corn or grain from various farmers, in its natural conditions from outside cribs, presents a different situation. The cost of this machine is prohibitive, insofar as the average country elevator is concerned. The government itself broke early with the manufacturers of the Tagg machine on the price of it.

Arthur Cutten Succumbs

An outstanding leader was lost to the grain markets by the passing of Arthur W. Cutten June 24 after several months' illness, of pneumonia.

After undergoing treatment for months at a Chicago hospital he was removed to the hotel apartment where he passed away after a heart attack.

Born in Guelph, Ont., he worked in the office of his father who was a lawyer, without pay, and quit to take a job with the U. S. consul at \$4 per week. With \$90 he went to Chicago and got work as stock boy at Marshall Field's at \$7 a week. He held a number of other jobs before entering the offices of A. Stamford White as bookkeeper in the Board of Trade at \$7 per week six months later. Six years later he purchased a membership in the Board of Trade with \$600 he had saved.

Usually a buyer, Mr. Cutten had many a battle with the warehousemen in the grain pits. At one time he was long corn and the elevators delivered him cracked corn and out of condition grain causing him a loss of \$35,000 that led him to work for some guaranty that bull speculators would not be victimized by having their grain posted. As a result of his efforts the Chicago elevators now guarantee the grade of the grain.

He ran a big deal in corn in 1924 and another in wheat in 1926. In 1935 he was prosecuted by the Grain Futures Commission for failure to report holdings of 116,000,000 bus. of wheat, but the court decided that the offense had been outlawed.

He was 66 years of age, and with his wife spent most of his time on his 800-acre estate southwest of the city. They had no children. Interment was at Guelph.



Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Handles Trucks at Owner's Risk

Grain & Feed Journals: We placed a sign in our driveway, "Trucks handled at owner's risk." We did this because there is always some fellow getting a mirror knocked off, a rear license or a lamp smashed, or he leaves his door open, backs up, and bends it, etc. The possibility that he might roll out of the lift cradle, or something happen to him, due to his trying to operate the lift, should our man not be right there when he arrives. One driver ran his truck too high, and bent the hood. When he went to have it fixed, he said the garage man laid the fact that his radiator was leaking, onto the same accident, and he wanted us to put on a new radiator. Many tires are old, and one driver laid the blame for one blowing out, onto the fact that he had driven over our lift cradle, the load before. (He was not loaded when he drove out over it.)—T. E. Hamman, Arcola, Ill.

Meet Trucker Competition with Trucks

Grain & Feed Journals: If you will look back thru your journals for two years, I think you will not find one, in which one page or more has not been given to squawks about trucks.

I never owned a truck and never drove one; but I have told my friends in the grain and feed trade for years past, trucks are here to fill an important place in commerce, and advised them to use them to their fullest.

I told one who was squawking, like your line. He took my advice. Today he operates several of his own, and hires others at times. In threshing or shelling season, he goes to the farm and hauls the grain to his elevator. He delivers coal, flour and seed. He has one branch elevator 700 miles from his principal plant, and he shoots trucks over to it for less than car lots of grain. He tells his farmer friends they can't afford to buy a truck and leave it idle half of the time. He can haul the grain cheaper, for his trucks are always in use, and he makes them believe it. Not long

ago I sold him a new machine. He took delivery at shipside, 300 miles away, picked it up with a truck that had delivered a load of seed.

If a man has been established in a community, for several years, with an investment, and has not enough business ability to take care of himself against strangers coming in and taking his trade, he is simply admitting his inability to hold business, and had best get a mule and buggy, and retire from the grain and feed trade, because he is a back number.

The roads of Texas have been built by gas tax and federal aid, and, believe me, at five cents per gallon, the trucks have paid fully their just share, and they pay their share in license and property tax.

I think if the squawker would give the same thought to advancing his own business and serving his trade, it would get him further.—B. M. Estes, Houston, Tex.

Burned Elevator to Hide Shortage

Fire broke out in the elevator of the Creston Co-operative Grain Co., Creston, Wash., shortly after Manager Chas. A. Conner had left the building on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 1.

The loss was estimated at \$25,000; but the pile of burned wheat did not seem big enough to have amounted to the 40,000 bus. that the elevator, chop mill and warehouse was supposed to have contained.

Auditors worked on the books for several weeks as a regular part of the insurance adjustment; and then a criminal investigation was begun by the state fire marshal and the prosecuting attorney.

On the charge of embezzlement Manager Conner was taken into custody Apr. 20. Next day he pleaded guilty to arson, and was sentenced to one to ten years in the Washington State Prison, where he was given No. 16,526. The motive for burning the elevator was a shortage in the grain account. The fire did not destroy records of Conner's shortage, so he lost a good job and his freedom.

Conner is 5 ft. 4½ in. tall, weighs 124 lbs., has a scar on the left of his upper lip, his eyes are set close together. He has too many wrinkles on his forehead for a man of 48. Altho Conner is being punished for the destruction of the property intrusted to his care, that will not help the directors or the stockholders.

Almost immediately after the fire the company was put into the hands of a receiver and will probably be unable to rebuild.

Efficiency of Elevator Legs

By H. L. HEINRIKSON before Society of Elevator Superintendents

The earliest record we have of an elevator leg for handling grain is of a crude affair. Later several different types of elevator buckets came into use, such as Salems, Empires, Buffaloes, and several other types. The underlying principle of these buckets was centrifugal force, and the exact revolutions of the head pulley had to be figured out to a nicety so that the discharge would be constant and would clear the down leg. Trouble was encountered here due to the fact that heavy loads might slow up the leg a fraction of a revolution or a light load might increase it.

In order to increase the capacity it was necessary to speed up the leg, and in order to attain the proper throw of grain it was not unusual to install 96" diameter head pulleys, and still there was a pressing demand for greater capacities. The average bucket at this time was spaced about 13" centers and with most buckets this spacing is still the common practice. The "V" bucket which can be placed in continuous contact on the belt has very small capacity, and when speeded up too much causes a poor discharge by blowing in the head. This bucket was perhaps the first which could travel at different rates of speed and still discharge grain. Later on another cup was put on the market. This cup had more variation in speeds and still was able to discharge, but in order to get greater capacity, elevator legs had to run at a great speed, and due to the spacing of the cups at the prevailing distance apart were unwieldy.

The bucket now in general use has large capacity and can be placed in a continuous position on the belt. This bucket has cut in two the width of the belt needed to acquire a given capacity and does away with the large pulleys, as it was found that the buckets would discharge perfectly around any size of head pulley and at any speed, due to the curve in the front of the bucket. The manufacturer of this bucket claims that from the lowest to the very highest speeds this bucket will discharge and pick up grain in the proper manner.

The relative merits of high versus low speed demand careful consideration. The operator who likes high speed finds that he can handle much more grain, but the high speed is not only hard on the belt and machinery, but is thought to be a fire and explosion hazard.

Practically all head pulleys are lagged, but I believe it is just as important that the boot pulley and idler pulley should be lagged to prevent sparking due to the bucket bolt heads striking the steel of the pulleys. Use of the large capacity, continuous bucket has proved that the speed can be cut down considerably. In one terminal house speeds of legs were cut from 850 feet per minute to 520 feet per minute with an increase of about 2000 bus. capacity over the high speed capacity and other buckets. I believe it is not economical nor safe to speed up a belt to over 800 feet per minute, although I can cite several cases where belts have been working satisfactorily as high as 1068 feet per minute.

Another thing to be taken into consideration is whether or not certain grains will be injured by running at a high speed. Legs handling dry malt should not be run at a speed exceeding 460 feet per minute, as the maltsters are particular that the outside of the



Chas. A. Conner of Creston, Wash., Now Serving Time for Burning Elevator Entrusted to His Management.

berry is not hurt. Barley can be handled at a high speed, but it should be run at a moderate speed. In the average elevator the injury to grain aside from barley from high speeds amount to very little.

Where soy beans were being elevated at almost 1100 feet per minute, and the buckets were doing a good job of picking up and delivering, there was some injury done to the beans. The manufacturer of the buckets who happened to see this suggested that this leg was going pretty fast and that it might be harming the beans, but the superintendent of the elevator said this was perfectly all right, as the beans were going to be ground.

The high speeds of marine legs: This is one place where speed is demanded in order to unload the boats, 850 to 860 feet a minute seems now to be about the proper speed. The operator would get better results from dipping the leg into the grain just deep enough to give the bucket a chance to get hold of the grain instead of dropping the boot to the bottom of the hold. While the common practice saves the operator some work in moving the leg and depending on the grain sliding down to the boot the pull on the motor and the strain on the belt and buckets is terrific. If as much attention were paid to the design of elevator legs and spouting throughout an elevator as is spent on the engineering of the building I think it would result in a vast improvement. In many cases these are the last things taken into consideration.

Back legging: One bad feature is the blowing of the grain in the boot and when the buckets emerge from the boot, especially at high speed a certain amount of grain and light fluffy material falls off. In some legs this light material is carried all of the way to the top, which helps accentuate the blow in the

head. One of the sheet metal and bucket manufacturers has designed on the front of the up leg just above the boot and extending up to the first joint, say about ten feet, a compartment which projects out about four or five inches with baffles toward the buckets. As the buckets go by the light grain and fluffy material goes through these baffles and not being able to get back in again drop down into the boot. This keeps the light material from following up and causing trouble in the head.

Group Meetings Well Attended in Kansas

Group meetings during June, under the auspices of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, have been well attended by dealers showing a lively interest in association work.

The opinion was expressed at each of these meetings that more frequent meetings of this nature should be held, bringing the dealers into closer friendship and harmony.

During the month, 30 firms joined the state ass'n.

Sec'y Moyer has tabulated the results of a questionnaire, showing that 70% of the dealers attending these meetings handle feed or seeds, and need the services of this organization. Eighty per cent of the questionnaires returned indicated that the ass'n should maintain a Claim and Traffic Department for its members. Two per cent said no, and 18% did not answer this question. Eighty-seven per cent desire that the association provide them with authentic crop information; 5% does not desire it, and 8% did not answer. Seventy-nine per cent favored the idea of the association serving as a clearing house for information concerning exchange of equipment, etc. No one opposed this question, but 21% did not reply. Twelve per cent favored

repeal of the long and short haul clause; 49% opposed, and 39% did not answer.

Many constructive suggestions were offered by dealers as to improvement of the services the ass'n might render its members.

Government Comes to Rescue of C. E. Huff et al.

For the year ended June 30, 1934, the grain corporation managed by C. E. Huff and others lost \$662,000, for the year ending June 30, 1935, the loss was nearly \$250,000; and for the year ending June 30, 1936, the loss was so great that it more than wiped out the \$1,098,692 of capital and surplus.

The Farm Credit Administration announced June 29 a plan under which the Farmers National Grain Corporation will turn over its liabilities to the government, retaining grain inventories, exchange memberships, current accounts receivable and other current grain operating assets, and certain elevators and warehouses, together with liabilities offsetting such assets.

The assets turned over to the government are those of doubtful value that the National obtained in the form of obligations by local concerns to which the National advanced \$6,000,000 government money, as a result of the old Federal Farm Board policy not to lend money direct to local elevators but thru national organizations.

Under the reorganization the regionals owning the stock of the National will be provided with more government money with which to buy more stock to the amount of \$3,000,000. In addition the government will lend the Corporation \$3,000,000 of new money at 3 per cent interest, payable in ten annual installments. This loan is to be underwritten by the 23 stockholding regionals.

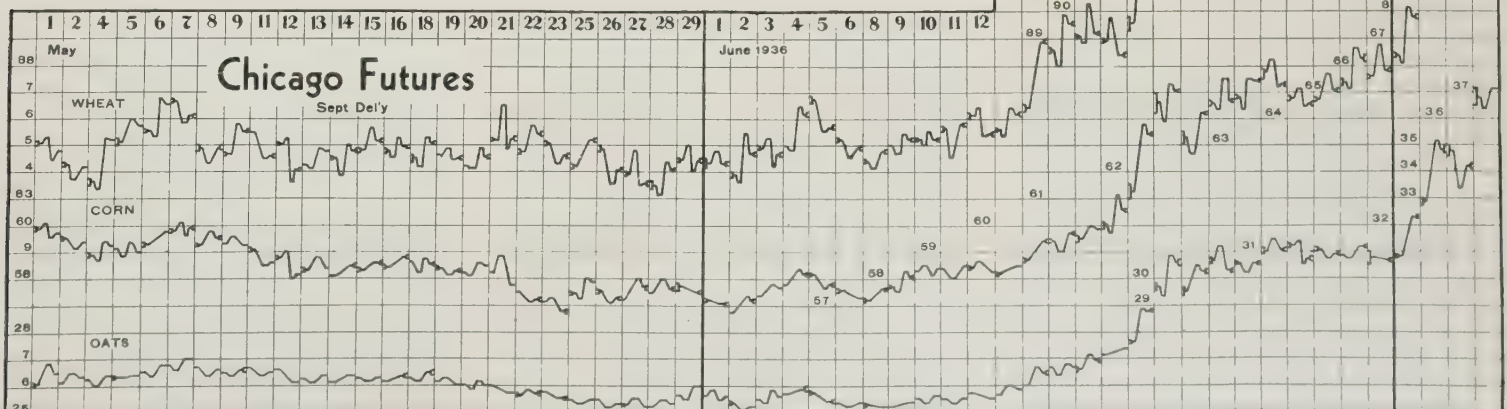
The National owed the government \$8,000,000 borrowed for its own use. Only \$70,000 cash was put up when the National was organized, the government supplying all other capital. It seems not to have been an extra good loan.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		June		June		June		June		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	24	25	26	27	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat																		
Chicago	110 3/4	83 3/4	95 1/4	95 5/8	93 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	92 1/4	95 3/4	100 7/8	100 3/4	105 1/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4
Winnipeg	94 3/4	73 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	82	80 3/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	92 3/4	91 1/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
Liverpool*			91 1/4	89 3/4	88 3/4	89 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	89 1/4	92 3/4	91 1/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
Kansas City	106 3/4	78 1/4	92 3/4	92 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	90 3/4	89 3/4	92 3/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4
Minneapolis	126 3/4	89 3/4	113 3/4	114 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	111	109 3/4	113	118	116 3/4	121 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Duluth, durum	120	82 3/4	103 3/4	105	102 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	106 3/4	111 3/4	114 1/4	119 1/4	120					
Milwaukee	110 3/4	83 1/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	94 1/4	92 3/4	95 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4
Corn																		
Chicago	80 3/4	57 1/4	67	67 1/4	66 1/4	65 3/4	66 3/4	66	68 3/4	72	72 1/4	76 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Kansas City	78 3/4	58	65	65 1/4	64 3/4	65	66 3/4	65 1/4	67 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	74 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Milwaukee	80 3/4	58 1/4	66 3/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	65 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	68 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	76 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Oats																		
Chicago	38 3/4	24 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	30 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
Winnipeg	37 3/4	30	31 1/4	32	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	34 1/4	32 3/4	37 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
Minneapolis	37 1/4	22 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	33 3/4	33	36	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Milwaukee	38 3/4	24 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30	30 3/4	30 3/4	29 1/4	30 3/4	33 3/4	33	36	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Rye																		
Chicago	77	50 1/4	65	64 3/4	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	63 1/4	65 1/4	69 3/4	68 1/4	73 1/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4
Minneapolis	74	44 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	60	63	67	66 1/4	71 1/4	71	71	71	71	71	71
Winnipeg	60 3/4	39 3/4	50	49 3/4	47 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	57 1/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4
Duluth	73	47	62	63 1/4	61	61 1/4	62	62	63 1/4	68	67 1/4	72 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4
Barley																		
Minneapolis	60 1/4	31 3/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	42	44 3/4	49 1/4	50 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Winnipeg	49 1/4	35 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	38	38 3/4	39	38 1/4	41 1/4	43 1/4	43 3/4	47 3/4	47	47	47	47	47	47

*At daily current rate of exchange.



Ohio Dealers Ask New Samples for Deciding Appeals

The fifty-seventh annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, June 22 and 23.

President E. L. Allton, St. Paris, called the meeting to order in the convention hall at 10:30 Monday morning.

Rev. Alfred J. Funnell, Sandusky, read the invocation, and George Roberts, Sandusky, in welcoming the delegates, related the historical facts regarding Cedar Point and the surrounding territory.

PRES. ALLTON, in his annual address, said:

We are glad to see so many present at this our 57th Annual Convention.

It is with regret that I refer to the loss by death of our worthy president, Ed Craun, of Tiffin. We respect his memory.

Taxation, both Federal and State, including collection of the State Sales Tax by selling stamps, and the absolute unnecessary signing and filings of the Tax Exempt forms on Tax Exempt commodities to farmers and feeders, taking additional time and work to keep records of same.

Social Securities Act, as a hindrance to the further employment of labor. I think that it is high time to analyze the various problems from the standpoint of the Country Dealer, for, if we do not, it is not far distant that there will be few Country Grain Dealers left. It is well for us to give this considerable thought.

Sec'y W. W. Cummings read his annual report, from which we take the following:

The A. T. A. E. says: "A Trade Association is an organization of independent and competing business units engaged in the same industry or trade, formed to aid in the solution of its problems, promote its progress and enhance its service."

A prominent member of the A. T. A. E. once said to Chief Justice Taft: "A Trade Association is an organization of competitors trying to save themselves from one another in a lawful manner."

During the recent affliction of alphabetical conglomerations, trade associations and their officers have been looked upon more favorably by the members of the industry, as they have come to realize that trade associations have a vital purpose in promoting and maintaining self-government.

Many of the activities of the Ass'n are of such a nature that publicity cannot be given in the bulletins mailed to the members; but there have been many matters of importance on which the members were informed. The sales tax provisions and regulations resulted in many conferences between your Secretary and that department. The new grain tax also took considerable time and correspondence. Numerous complaints have been received, due to the action of the Tax Commission of forcing payment of tax on grain by every party handling the grain, resulting in tax being collected three or four times on the same grain in numerous cases. This is an important matter for our Legislative Committee to consider at this meeting.

The change in the Sales Tax provisions, which eliminated exemptions formerly granted and requiring some form of certificate of exemption on every sale on which no tax was collected, has added to the duties of the dealers and caused them considerable worry and expense. Numerous other matters of importance, such as Railroad Rate hearings and changes, the Jones Commodity Bill hearing, State Legislative matters, etc., have also taken considerable of your Secretary's attention.

We have been extremely unfortunate this year in losing so many old and faithful members of our Association by death. Our President, Edwin G. Craun, passed to the great beyond on Thanksgiving Day, after an illness of many months. Another pioneer to leave us was "Colonel" Charles E. Groce of Circleville, one of our oldest members, who was ever ready to give advice when needed. Arthur G. Aungst, of Fayette, E. L. Troup of Pleasantville and W. H. Persinger of the J. E. Wells Co. of Sidney, were also taken from us.

Our membership for the year shows a slight loss. We have lost three members who sold out

and have dropped 17 for non-payment of dues. We cannot "point with pride" to the number of new members that have been secured as the total was only 18. Our honor list is small, each of the following men having secured one new member: Fred Mayer, Toledo; Oscar Teegarden, Duval; M. R. Maney, Columbus; Dean Clark, Chicago; O. P. Hall, Greenville, and Claude Fogleman, Tiffin. Your Secretary secured the remaining twelve. At present there are 18 members in arrears for dues, most of them payable June 1st.

During the year the Secretary has attended ten group meetings, the largest being at Circleville, on July 8th. Later meetings were not so well attended, due to inclement weather. The meeting at Greenville on Dec. 3rd was the smallest, due to heavy snow and cold weather. The annual fall meeting in Lima was very successful and well attended. In fact, it was impossible for all of those present to get in the meeting room. Your Secretary recommends that more group meetings be held.

The trucking situation has grown to such large proportions that the various trade ass'ns have at last awakened to the fact that some action must be taken to avoid the possibility of the trucks taking all of the business away from the dealer in the small communities and leaving him with his investment but no business. The coming of the trucks has not only increased the investment for new scales, driveways and other changes in elevator property to the elevator operator but will also mean increased expenses for upkeep and maintenance of public highways which are being worn to a frazzle by the larger and heavier trucks appearing daily.

The trucker can be best combated by the installation of trucks by the grain dealer to compete with the itinerant trucker who buys from the farmer and hauls to the consumer expecting no profit other than a hauling charge, and a small one at that.

Some of the western grain ass'ns have taken active steps to curb truck activities. Last fall a meeting was held in St. Joseph, Mo., followed by one at Kansas City under the leadership of the Southwest Grain Ass'n. At the latter meeting a permanent organization was formed and an executive committee selected. It is hoped that each state will organize its own committee and efforts be made to have uniform trucking laws passed that will actually control the itinerant trucker.

THE TREASURER'S report showed a balance of over \$900 in the treasury, an increase over the previous year.

RAY B. BOWDEN, newly-chosen secretary of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a masterful address, in which he reviewed the headlines of the past 10 years. He exploded the myth of the machine age, and renamed the profits system the profit and loss system. In discussing property rights vs. human right, he stated that one could not be taken away without also taking the other.

Regarding distribution of wealth, Mr. Bowden said that no reliable figures were available, and therefore much "pure bunk" had been circulated, to the effect that 2% of the people owned 80% of the wealth, etc., and he discarded as impossible any plan of redistribution. "It is of little consequence who owns the wealth," said Mr. Bowden; "but some consideration should be given to who gets the income." He cautioned against the cloud of Marxian doctrine hovering over the country; and, in discussing big business, pointed out that one man in six is now on the public payroll, and that the average man toiled one day out of five for taxes. He decried a tax-eating bureaucracy as the real big business that should be analyzed and corrected.

In concluding, Mr. Bowden pleaded for the grain men to organize to battle the ever increasing legislation and taxation which is threatening their welfare. Mr. Bowden's address was hailed with enthusiasm and praise by all present.

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, chairman of the grades committee of the National Association, reviewed the work of his committee, which is published elsewhere in this number.

FRED POND, sec'y, Buffalo Corn Ex-

change, stated that it had been learned that Buffalo inspection and weight certificates had been altered by an Ohio dealer, that the evidence had been gathered and prosecuted before the dept. of agriculture by the Buffalo Corn Exchange, that restitution had been made by the dealer, and that the findings would be published. He urged all shippers to inspect all certificates they may now hold, and send any which may look questionable to him at Buffalo for certification, and expressed the determination of his exchange to uphold the integrity of their certificates.

PRES. ALLTON appointed the following committees:

Resolutions—G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, chairman; Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott.

Nominations—H. W. Heffner, Circleville, chairman; J. H. Motz, Brice; S. L. Rice, Metamora.

Auditing—D. W. Mahaffey, Morral, chairman; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; G. C. Cline, Ashville.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

The Boat Ride

Immediately following the session, the delegates boarded the S.S. Goodtime for the ride to Put-in-Bay. A stiff breeze had kicked up a choppy sea; but all proved good sailors, and no one missed luncheon, which was served en route.

The Banquet

An excellent banquet was served in the convention hall, with music by "Woody" Woodman's Orchestra, and popular songs by a duet.

FRED E. WATKINS, Cleveland, served as toastmaster and introduced A. A. Cunningham, Tiffin, who has been engaged in the grain business for 58 years.

RAY B. BOWDEN spoke briefly on economics, as related to the grain trade.

COUNT ERNESTO RUSSO, Milan, Italy, gave his impressions of American business, crime, and politics, and all then adjourned to the Casino, where they tripped the light fantastic until a late hour.

Tuesday Morning Session

A. D. BOSLEY, St. Louis, Mo., discussing "Cleaning Up the Elevator," stressed cleanliness, and said that the two best tools in the plant are the broom and brush. He then described the various grain fumigants and their applications.

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, led a discussion on the new grain grades and, in answer to questions, stated that work is being done to bring soya beans under regular inspection departments.

PETE TURNER, Marion: "We find a range of from 15% to 19½% oil content in beans we process, and each ½% means \$4.00 per ton in the value of the beans. I predict that, eventually, beans will be bought on an oil test."

SAM RICE, Metamora, advised that the processors educate the elevator men in the type of beans required and, they in turn, would guide the farmers in what beans to plant.

The dealers were cautioned against mixing black and brown beans with yellow beans.

LEW HILL invited the processors and dealers to work closely with the Soya Bean Committee of the National Ass'n, of which Austin Sturtevant of Chicago is chairman.

PROF. J. W. HAYWARD, director of nutritional research, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Milwaukee, delivered an able and interesting paper on the "Utilization of Soya Beans." He outlined the history, means of processing, products, and uses for the products. He also described the laboratory work being done, and offered reprints of experiments showing the efficiency of meal in relation to heat used in the process.

The following resolutions were presented by

G. E. O'Brien, Greenville chairman of the resolutions committee, and were adopted:

Trucker-Peddler Competition

WHEREAS the trucker-peddler of grain and feed is bringing into the grain and feed marketing machinery a new type of competition that in many areas of this state is disrupting or confusing in its effect, and;

WHEREAS it is necessary for producer, merchant and consumer to know whether this type of competition has economic justification, or is merely unregulated and uncontrolled in its effect; therefore be it

RESOLVED that this Association appoint a standing Committee of three, whose duty it shall be, during the coming year, to make a study of the trucker-peddler competition in Ohio; and a comparison of the problem in Ohio with that in other states; that this committee shall report to the Association, with any recommendations it may care to make.

The Need for Organization

WHEREAS the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n keenly realizes the need for organization of the grain and feed trade on both a state and national basis, in order that we may continue to have some voice in shaping the local and national marketing problems affecting us; therefore be it

RESOLVED that this Association pledge its continued loyalty to and affiliation with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and urge its members wherever possible to maintain direct membership in the National Ass'n; we further wish to congratulate the officials of the National Ass'n upon their choice of a Secretary.

Grading Musty Oats

WHEREAS, grain dealers and producers in Ohio have suffered losses on account of over-emphasis on odors called "musty," as distinguished from permanent pungent odors, resulting in the oats grading "sample," regardless of all other factors; and

WHEREAS, a pungent odor is an evidence of heat damage and the matter of heat damage is covered by the rules of inspection forcing all oats to be graded "sample" in excess of three per cent of heat damage; but other odors may be "temporary and superficial," capable of being removed at small cost, and do not of themselves indicate any material damage to value; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that all oats should be graded on their merits and bear the notation of "objectionable odor" where this is in evidence; but in no case to be graded "sample" unless there is a permanent pungent odor due to the presence of heat damage in excess of three per cent.

New Samples for Deciding Appeal

WHEREAS in practice in the calling of a federal appeal from the original inspection, the original sample is reviewed by the federal inspector with foreknowledge of the original grade; and

WHEREAS we declare this practice is unfair and tends to confirm errors in the original inspection; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we urge that these practices be modified in all cases of federal appeal and that new samples be obtained and grain be independently graded according to the factors present without comparison with the original findings.

Demand Ample Notice of Change in Grades

WHEREAS the grain trade in general opposed recent changes in grain standards proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A.; and

WHEREAS experience in grading under such changed rulings convinces us that the farmer as well as the grain man has been harmed rather than benefited in many instances; i. e., changes of heat in the grading of wheat were made before farmers and country grain men gained knowledge of such changes; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we urge the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to give ample warning to the trade, through its journals and through its trade associations, of changes of importance to both farmer and grain man, or of proposals for such changes, so that the important financial losses sustained by the trade in such errors as their unexpected change of heat factor in grading for soft wheat, may not again be forced upon us.

Will Investigate P. P. Tax on Grain

WHEREAS there has been a considerable amount of discussion and correspondence, pro and con, regarding Ohio's change in applying the tangible personal property tax on grain; therefore be it

RESOLVED that a committee of three be appointed by the Association to take the present law under consideration, make investigation, and report their finding and make recommendations if necessary to the legislative committee; further, that this committee be representative of both country and terminal interests.

Thanks

WHEREAS the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n has been an unqualified success; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, the members of this Ass'n desire to extend a vote of thanks to the management at Cedar Point to the officers of our association, and especially to our Secretary, W. W. Cummings, for his untiring efforts in maintaining the membership and the ideals of our association.

D. W. MAHAFFEY, Morral, reported approval of the Treasurer's report by the auditing committee.

H. W. HEFFNER, Circleville, nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—E. L. Allton, St. Paris; 1st Vice Pres.—G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; 2nd Vice Pres.—Herbert Wooley, Pickerington; Sec'y-Treas.—W. W. Cummings, Columbus.

Directors: R. H. Brundige, Kingston; O. E. Teegardin, Duvall; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; H. E. Iams, Dayton.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Cedar Point Notes

Lew Hill came from Indianapolis.

Bicycle traffic was heavy at Put-in-Bay.

Fred Mayer brought his mouth organ.

Cleveland was represented by Fred E. Watkins, W. C. Seman, and J. C. Johnston.

From Columbus came L. J. Dill, C. C. Fivian, R. F. McAllister, and T. Bollender.

Cummings and McAllister displayed testing equipment and feed ingredients.

Bob Crawford represented Oyster Shell Products Co. and distributed the smokes at the banquet.

Cool lake breezes dampened the ardor of many bathers. Mrs. A. G. Ward did not go swimming.

Machinery firms were represented by Carl Berger, Sidney; J. J. Pollard, Toledo; and C. A. Fogelman, Tiffin.

George Woodman, as usual, kept open house, which was headquarters for his many friends. "Woody" is the ideal host.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co. distributed a model of its overhead dump, buckets and anti-friction bearings. Carl F. Berger was in charge.

Bag manufacturers were represented by A. C. Nelson, F. S. Modjeska, R. S. Srosty, Cleveland; W. J. Lumby, Dayton; and Morris Katz, Indianapolis.

Salt men in attendance included C. A. Corn, Toledo; G. F. Martin, Detroit; John S. Jones, Vermillion; W. A. Frye, Metawarga; and E. B. Lawyer, Columbus.

Seedsmen attending included S. S. Light, J. G. Montfort, and J. A. Kemper, Green Springs; E. T. Dickey, Fort Wayne; and H. E. Frederick, Marysville.

Toledo sent Fred Mayer, George Woodman, George R. Forrester, D. L. Norby, L. J. Schuster, A. E. Schultz, Chas. R. Keilholtz, H. C. Hansen, H. F. Price, and P. M. Barne.

Registration was in charge of Mill Mutuals, Ohio Dept., represented by J. W. Huntington, G. N. Arnold, LeRoy Neal, R. S. Castle, A. N. Breakey and J. G. Svehla. Two hundred registered.

Buffalo was well represented by Geo. B. Wood of Wood Grain Co.; F. E. Smith, American Elevator and Grain Div.; S. M. Ratcliffe, E. E. McConnell, George A. Kielbin, E. H. Flinchbaugh, John N. Anderson, Edward McClure, John M. Mitchell, and Fred E. Pond.

Exhibitors included O. & M. Seed Co., with samples of seed; Vestal Chemical Co., with grain fumigants and sprayers; Old Fort Mills, with soya and feed products. Eshelman displayed a model of their original mill, built in 1842, and International Agricultural Chemical Co. showed fertilizers and pencils.

Feed and ingredient men present included Robt. Crawford, St. Louis; G. A. Holland, Pe.e Turner, Damon Guthrie, Kent F. Dillon, Marion; E. P. Short, Columbus; E. B. Copeland, Circleville; J. A. Cleaver, Wilmington; and Samuel M. Golden, Vineland, N. J.

Grain shippers in attendance included G. N. Ward, W. F. Pickard, R. J. Kicklick, H. W. Applegate, A. G. Ward, and F. J. Maurer, Fostoria; H. W. Heffner, John G. Boogs, S. L. Warner, R. W. Reid, Circleville; Sam L. Rice, Fred W. Duncan, Metamora; A. E. Huston, B. E. Shirm, Howard L. Hockman, Canal Winchester; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; Al Ringlein, Lima; E. O. Teegarden, Duvall; E. L. Allton, St. Paris; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada.

D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; Albert Krebehenn, Vandalia; J. H. Motz, Brice; W. E. Sausser, Carey; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; W. S. Bicker, Oak Harbor; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; W. M. Meyers, Donald M. Meyers, Lockbourne; Hugh E. Brubaker, New Carlisle; Orville Badertscher, Defiance; A. O. Cunningham, Tiffin; W. C. Youmans, Plain City; R. E. Stoll, Middletown; Noble Barringer, Continental.

C. W. Andrews, Maplewood; S. J. Aungst, Fayette; A. J. Odenweller, Ottoville; C. M. Rudy, C. O. Wise, Bellevue; W. H. Kenner, Hamler; Harry Kaelber, Cardington; George K. Atyeo, Van Wert; R. D. Stryker, Clarksfield; J. A. Resler, S. P. Robertson, Caledonia; F. W. Diersheide, Kenton; Earl Laubis, J. W. Parrott, Hepburn; A. N. Hockstetter, Findlay; Calvin Amstutz, Elmira; Ray Latham, Unionville; Edgar M. Hieber, Lykens; J. Kempf, Pandora.

Elton N. Kile, Kileville; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; G. C. Cline, Ashville; D. A. Bricker, Rockford; W. W. McConnell, McGuffey; R. H. Wooley, Pickerington; Robert Huston, Amanda; C. W. Gaul, Grove City; A. L. Garman, Delphos; O. O. Wyman, Elgin; T. L. Huston, Houtsville; O. M. Shepard, Christionburg; O. W. Meyer, Napoleon; Clarence Billheimer, Thackery.

Canada Flirting with Price Pegging

J. G. Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture, states that the minimum price for the 1936 wheat crop will not be announced until after the middle of July.

The present minimum to growers is 87½ cents; but the Wheat Board does not meddle with futures.

An appropriation of \$15,000,000 was voted by the House of Commons at Ottawa to reimburse the Dominion government on losses said to have been taken by the Wheat Board last December in the transfer of wheat from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., to the Board. It was indicated in the discussion that a further loss may have to be absorbed by the government.

Insurance Premium Income Low

Premium income during 1935 was the lowest in the history of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n, due to the light carryover of grain and the low level of values, altho the amount of insurance on buildings, \$67,000,000, remains fairly constant.

Grain insurance in recent months has run as low as \$27,000,000, but at one time the Ass'n had more than \$200,000,000 of insurance in force. So far this year premium income is running about 25 per cent ahead of last year.

All the officers were re-elected at the annual meeting at Chicago June 25, as follows: pres., L. J. Braddock, associate manager, Insurance Co. of North America; vice pres., H. A. Clark, vice pres. Firemens of Newark, sec'y, Richard Steinbeck; treas., Anna J. King.

Wm. L. Lerch continues as manager.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Clutier, Ia., June 22.—Our crops here are looking good.—M. E. Mundt.

Mount Auburn, Ill., July 2.—Early yields of wheat on some fields are running 26 bus. per acre.—Glenn Hight, Consolidated Grain Co.

Boody, Ill., July 2.—Wheat is of good quality, but still a little green to combine.—Fred Jostes, B & B Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Popejoy, Ia., June 26.—Crops here look good. Could use rain but not necessary for the present.—White & Ackerman.

Montpelier, Vt., June 29.—We have had more or less rain every day for 4 or 5 days, and we believe northern New England is well taken care of.—E. W. Bailey.

Verendrye, N. D.—Not much business here. Have had no good crop for years. All dried up this year. Poor pastures but there will be a little feed.—Equity Elevator.

Owensboro, Ky., June 29.—A bumper wheat crop is forecast for Union County by County Agent H. K. Gayle. Many farmers have estimated they will get from 25 to 30 bus.—A. W. W.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3.—Concerning flax, the early-sown varieties are in blossom and are apparently withstanding the adverse weather conditions quite well. Late-sown flax, however, has gone backward rapidly.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Millersport (Fairfield Co.), O., June 26.—Just beginning to cut wheat. The heads seem well filled and we look for good quality, but a little thin on the ground. A probable yield of 15 to 20 bus. It got a late start and is an uneven stand. Should have a fair crop.—W. M. Zellinger.

Panhandle, Tex., June 27.—About three weeks ago we had a hail storm in the Spearman territory which did a 75% damage. Crops around Panhandle not so good; don't think it will be one-third. No harvest due for 10 days yet. Crops will be hard to handle, as it will be a mixture of green wheat.—Ed Larson.

Geneseo, Ill., June 30.—Around Casselton and Fargo crops were very short and all down thru Fergus Falls, Alexandria, St. Cloud into Wisconsin the small grain crop is very short. From Madison, Wis., to here the small grain and corn was the best I saw on my trip. Oats seemed to be a short crop all along the line.—Frank S. Haynes.

Portland, Ore., June 26.—June rains virtually guarantee production of good wheat crops thru-out the entire Pacific Northwest, is the general opinion of growers and dealers. Conditions have been ideal. In some districts where the wheat was spotty, due to freeze-outs of winter grain, the crops have been improved and will show good results. Winter wheat is a bit weedy in the Palouse, on account late excessive rains, but the crop will run average at least.—F. K. H.

Saunemin, Ill., July 2.—We have had the driest May and June in this section ever known—had only one good rain from Apr. 10 to date. Our new oat crop will barely make half a crop, and our new corn is very uneven, some good fields and lots of small corn. If we should get a good rain within the next five or six days, some of the corn will make a fair crop. Had a good hay crop. Some soybeans yet to be planted, waiting for rain. Farmers say the new alsike seed crop will be very short, tho we had promise of a good crop earlier in the season.—Saunemin Elevator Co.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 27.—The wheat crop was never better in this territory than it is now. It is being harvested at least a week early. Yield per acre reported at 25 to 45 bus., the average probably running over 30 bus. In our nearby country elevators they have been taking in wheat for the past three days, and the average test weight will probably run about 61 pounds. This is mostly soft red wheat, of unusually fine quality. The price at country stations has been 87 cents.—Dannen Grain & Milling Co., by H. L. Dannen.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—Conditions of crops at this time promise the following yields: Winter wheat, 505,000,000 bu.; spring wheat, 120,000,000; oats, 810,000,000; corn, 2,330,000,000; spring wheat in western Canada, 350,000,000. Large sections in western Canada are now reporting the urgent need of rain. As there is a pronounced sub-moisture shortage involving fully half of their wheat acreage, and as the drouth-burned sections this side of the boundary line will furnish a substantial base for the origin of hot winds to sweep northward across the border, the Canadian situation certainly has more possibilities of trouble ahead. Drouth has also punished much of the late planted corn and soybeans thruout the heart of the corn belt and the number of chinch bugs now leaving the ripened wheat and oats and entering the corn fields is alarmingly large.—H. C. Donovan, Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 26.—In the northwest spring wheat area of eastern Montana, practically all of North Dakota (with the exception of a few counties along the Canadian border and the extreme eastern counties in the Red River Valley), practically all of South Dakota (with the exception of the eastern and southeastern sections) are nearing a total failure. West-central Minnesota is also included in this dry belt. The northwestern sections of the Red River Valley are now suffering from lack of moisture and crops are deteriorating daily. Central and southern parts of Minnesota are still in fair to very good condition; although lacking surface moisture, sufficient subsoil moisture is present to carry the crops along for some time yet. The large spring wheat acreage in the Northwest Pacific Coast States is in splendid condition and a good crop is expected this year. Most of the winter wheat was winter-killed and resown to spring wheat, which has made rapid development during the past few weeks.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—The soil is dry except in a few favored localities and the moisture situation is critical over most of the state. General deterioration has resulted in many places, with pastures drying up; in some of the drier areas stock feeding is necessary, a water shortage is developing and the ground is cracking. The second crop of alfalfa and clover have generally made poor growth or deteriorated. Timothy is generally poor; oats already poor and short, are now dying in some areas from heat and drouth. Winter wheat is being harvested in the central division, while in the south cutting and combining are well along to complete and some has been threshed. Early soybeans are still generally doing well, but later planted are suffering; considerable still will be planted if good rains occur in time. Corn is deep rooted and clean; much has been cultivated the third or fourth time and considerable has been laid by. Its progress and condition varies from poor to excellent, mostly average; height ranging from a few inches to 6 feet, considerable being waist to shoulder high. A few fields are beginning to tassel in the south. Unseasonably high temperatures were causing corn leaves to curl. Dry weather has favored increase in chinch bugs; they are moving from the wheat and oat fields into the corn.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., July 3.—Rainfall generally light, and surface soil very dry except in a few favored localities. The mercury here on Monday reached 103 degrees. Precipitation for June .93 of an inch, this is 2.71 inches below the normal rainfall for June. A few combines started on wheat, deliveries show excellent quality, heavy test, nice berry. From what few yields were reported so far it now looks as though they were going to run better than expected. Farmers have not started selling their wheat as yet and from all indications they will not sell until the wheat is delivered to the elevators. United States millers the past week paid duty on 1,266,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, the heaviest imports in some time. About two-thirds of the corn crop is good to excellent—deep-rooted and clean, and considerable laid-by. One-third, late and replanted corn, is small and condition poor. With higher prices this week, country offerings of corn were not heavy. Some damage to oats from blighting, and there is a small percentage of fields being pastured. Reports of a few early fields of oats combined the last day or two show test weight from 25 to 34 lbs., and yields from 40 to 55 bus. We certainly cannot hope for the late oats to turn out this way. Early soy beans are growing fine. Late beans suffering; not all

planted. Supplies of old beans are scant and prices have advanced sharply.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, July 1.—Aside from one rain more or less general in extent the latter part of last week, weather conditions in the Northwest have been distinctly unfavorable during the past two weeks. Characteristic of such a season, conditions are very spotted. In southern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota conditions are favorable and the present outlook is for a good crop. In the northern tier of counties in North Dakota, down through the Red River Valley and the northern part of Minnesota, there are still possibilities of half a crop. However, these districts are the exception and represent a minor part of the great areas planted to small grains in the Northwest. In the major portion of the grain producing sections, the conditions vary from poor to complete failure. Wheat is heading out on short straw and the stand is thin. The same condition applies to barley and oats in all of the territory except in southern Minnesota. Forcing weather will greatly hasten the ripening of grain, and an early harvest is in prospect. Rye suffered severe damage during the winter, and much of it was killed out. Where it was not winter-killed, it seems to be filling well, and in the southern part of the territory is already turning. Winter wheat is not an important crop in the Northwest except in eastern Montana and southern Minnesota. In eastern Montana it is a complete failure, while it seems to be in fair to good condition in southern Minnesota. Early sown flax is in blossom and seems to have withstood the unfavorable weather conditions amazingly well. Late sown flax has suffered appreciably. Where corn has been well farmed, being a hot weather plant, it has made rapid progress, but, like all other grains, is desperately in need of additional moisture. Grasshoppers in great numbers are in evidence everywhere except in Minnesota, but as yet there have been no reports of serious damage from these pests. It does not seem that rust will be a factor to contend with this year.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Rye Prospect Drastically Reduced

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—Extremely heavy losses from drouth and heat this month, with some acreage being plowed up under the soil conservation plan, have reduced crop prospects drastically. Last month our reports indicated a crop of 38,738,000 bus. Reports now indicate only 27,805,000 bus. North Dakota condition declined from 53% to 19% during June.

Spring Wheat: indicated crop 132,301,000 including 12,471,000 bushels of durum. Last month our reports indicated a crop of 232 million. The crop is so spotted this year that it is very difficult to estimate production. In some sections it is a total failure and only the Pacific Northwest has prospects of a good crop at this date.

Oats and Barley: Crops have suffered heavily from the heat.

Winter Wheat: Indicated crop 521,485,000 compared with our 527,113,000 and the government 482 million last month. The northwestern section of Kansas and Western Nebraska suffered severe losses from the intense heat but the eastern sections of those states improved. Improvement in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri partially offset losses occurring in other states.—E. H. Miller, statistician Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Spring Wheat 132,000,000 Bushels

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—The condition of spring wheat at the close of June was 36.5% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 68.9. We interpret this condition as suggesting a crop of 132,000,000 bus. In the last few days of June the condition was declining. The loss is due to drouth, but warmer than normal weather aggravated the drouth situation. A month ago our "forecast" was 242,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 170,000,000 bus., and the average for the preceding five years was 182,000,000; this included the record short crop of 91,000,000 bus. in 1934.

Combining winter wheat and spring wheat our present estimate is 630,000,000 bus. This places us on a domestic basis again, making four years in succession of production below domestic requirements. Last year's total crop was 603 million bushels.

Corn.—With an estimate of 98,436,000 bus. in corn (92,727,000 harvested last year), and a con-

dition of 73.3% of normal, as compared with a ten-year average of 76.2 we "forecast" a crop of 2,379,000,000 bushels; in the last week of June however the crop began to slip. General rains are needed for the progress of the crop. The condition of the crop in the Southern States is distinctly poor.

The oats crop suffered severely from the dry June over nearly the whole of the oats belt. The condition of the crop at the close of June was 56.7% of normal, as compared with a ten-year average of 72.9. Our acreage estimate is 38,225,000 acres, which compares with 39,714,000 harvested last year. Our "forecast" from present condition and acreage estimate is 843,000,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 1,085,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

St. Paul, Minn.—Following conferences in Chicago and here with agricultural leaders from the drouth-stricken areas of the Northwest and middlewestern states, Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace wired Drouth Com'te Chairman Jesse W. Tapp in Washington, D. C., "Believe Agricultural Adjustment Administration . . . should move at once to develop preliminary plans for purchase and processing of part of the cattle being forced off the range because of extreme drouth conditions in Northwest. . . Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. should arrange to dispose of meats salvaged by donation to state relief agencies."

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	9,597	18,426	.....	.....
Chicago	980,000	730,000	204,000	236,000
Duluth	257,586	193,746	1,023,764	500,124
Ft. Worth	14,400	8,000	.....	1,600
Kansas City	104,000	8,000	62,400	4,800
Milwaukee	1,054,600	936,024	413,725	536,810
Minneapolis	2,851,250	847,410	2,715,060	1,328,500
Omaha	80,000	.....	211,512	.....
Peoria	333,200	216,600	156,800	57,400
Philadelphia	2,496	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	14,000	.....	14,000	.....
Seattle	8,000	1,600	.....	.....
Superior	80,354	66,542	563,827	351,596
Toledo	99,835	1,200	97,015	.....
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	106,102	308,705	.....	.....
Boston	1,500	385,301	.....	.....
Chicago	7,841,000	1,719,000	4,169,000	1,243,000
Duluth	1,507,330	2,098	1,154,056	265,107
Ft. Worth	105,000	46,500	15,000	52,500
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,256,000	2,212,500	1,278,000	1,572,000
Milwaukee	748,650	666,777	126,100	269,100
Minneapolis	2,575,640	212,750	2,189,910	632,690
Omaha	1,713,600	420,000	1,352,620	606,147
Peoria	2,553,800	1,077,900	1,526,000	423,400
Philadelphia	256,709	397,121	.....	.....
St. Joseph	595,500	258,000	429,000	177,000
Seattle	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	942,554	.....	633,643	23,584
Toledo	280,000	97,500	212,590	.....
Wichita	10,400	9,100	10,400	2,600

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	15,858	7,610	.....	.....
Chicago	863,000	674,000	2,198,000	1,350,000
Cincinnati	1,860,176	1,547,036	2,015,953	2,038,333
Ft. Worth	1,083,600	645,400	85,400	315,000
Hutchinson	3,542,000	954,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	5,348,800	1,547,200	2,771,615	2,820,130
Milwaukee	227,515	374,220	290,831	707,496
Minneapolis	2,929,570	3,002,200	2,017,060	1,694,000
Omaha	535,333	613,813	401,800	569,850
Peoria	57,600	38,400	56,400	62,400
Philadelphia	7,491	4,984	.....	.....
St. Joseph	230,400	48,000	385,600	256,000
Seattle	361,200	315,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,329,491	1,391,637	1,349,734	1,140,760
Toledo	402,980	218,400	323,625	692,105
Wichita	4,522,500	856,500	1,263,000	418,500

World Wheat Surplus Smallest in Years

The wheat surplus as of July 1 in principal exporting countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada and United States—as well as the total world carryover, will be the smallest in nine years.

This estimate was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which also reported that the United States carryover will be about 125,000,000 bus., or the smallest since July 1, 1928—eight years.

The surplus in principal exporting countries is estimated at about 388,000,000 bus. as of July 1, compared with 532,000,000 bus. a year ago, 741,000,000 in 1934, and 789,000,000 bus.—an all-time peak—in the summer of 1933.

The bureau's estimate of total world carryover is 635,000,000 bus. as of July 1, against 856,000,000 bus. a year ago, and 1,109,000,000 bus. two years ago. The United States carryover of 125,000,000 bus. compares with 152,000,000 bus. in 1935, with 286,000,000 bus. in 1934, and with 393,000,000 bus.—an all-time peak—on July 1, 1933.

Corn Not Permanently Injured Tho in Peril

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—The acreage of corn is estimated at 98,360,000 compared with 92,727,000 harvested last year and 102,768,000 the 1923-32 average. Condition of corn is estimated at 75.1% of normal compared with the 1923-32 average of 79.5%, 67.5% last year and 71.8% in 1934. Estimated corn production is 2,433,000,000 bus. The crop has not been permanently injured by the drouth except in some southern and northwest sections but is close to serious deterioration in these and other areas. A wide east to west belt across the southern part of the central belt, and a few other areas, can now improve temporarily from this week's rains but more will soon be needed even there.

The condition of all spring wheat is estimated at 53.0%. Estimated production of all spring wheat on the above basis is 139,946,000 bus. compared to the five-year 1928-32 average production of 242,000,000.

The estimated production of winter wheat is 491,190,000 bus., compared with the official June 1st estimate of 481,870,000. An improvement in June in prospects in the Southwest and far Northwest.

Oats condition is estimated at 67.3% compared with the 1923-32 average of 79.9%. Last year the July condition was 87.5% and in 1934 it was 40.0%. Oats production is forecast at 952,119,000 bus.

Indicated production of rye is 30,930,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Philippine Flour Export Subsidy Resumed

The A.A.A. announced June 29 that exporters of flour will be indemnified for loss on exports from Washington, Oregon and Idaho to the Philippine Islands on not to exceed 575,000 barrels between July 1, 1936, and June 30, 1937.

Under the program begun Mar. 5 exporters were subsidized on 190,206 barrels.

Why subsidize exports of a wheat product when we import large quantities of wheat and other grains?

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	221,634	52,877	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	427,000	153,000	434,000	756,000
Duluth	356,459	.....	196,162	131,439
Kansas City	10,500	9,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	48,110	9,905	52,710	1,255
Minneapolis	505,040	73,120	355,150	171,530
Omaha	46,200	.....	63,000	.....
Peoria	188,400	21,000	7,200	25,200
Philadelphia	6,980	281,796	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	284,659	1,301	43,200	130,518
Toledo	21,600	2,400	8,720	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Clutier, Ia., June 22.—Lots of old corn is moving.—M. E. Mundt.

Saunemin, Ill. July 2.—The bulk of our corn crop has been marketed.—Saunemin Elevator Co.

Boody, Ill., July 2.—Wheat movement will start in earnest after July 4.—Fred Jostes, B & B Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Mt. Auburn, Ill., July 2.—Wheat movement has just started with operation of combines and threshers getting under way.—Glenn Hight, Consolidated Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—The first car of new wheat to come to this market arrived today from Stoddard County, Mo. It graded No. 2 red, tested 9.4% moisture and weighed 58.5 lbs. Consigned to the Mullally-Evans Grain Co., it was auctioned on the floor and sold to the Continental Grain Co. at \$1.03½ per bu.

Omaha, Neb., June 26.—This market received its first car of new crop Nebraska wheat today. It tested 61.1 pounds and contained 11.65% protein. It was shipped from Dorchester to the Butler Welsh Grain Co. and sold for \$1 a bu. Another car from Fairmont was also received today. It was No. 3 hard winter wheat, containing 13.9% moisture, 12.30% protein and tested 56.3 lbs.

Ottawa, Ont., July 2.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 26, shows a decrease of 4,235,452 bus. compared with the previous week and a decrease of 55,392,861 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1935. The visible supply was reported as 141,791,110 bus. compared with the revised figure of 146,026,562 bus. for the previous week and 197,183,971 bus. for the week ending June 28, 1936. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 15,611,872 bus., a net increase of 2,133,633 bus. over the previous week.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn., June 27.—A considerable movement of corn has come to this market and is going into store. Supplies are being assembled in some volume, mainly intended for boat loading and carrying to eastern lake ports for consumptive use. Canadian wheat arrivals by boat so far this season comprised five cargoes, totaling 612,226 bus. durum from Ft. William and Port Arthur. A comparison of Duluth and Winnipeg prices disclosed that Canadian wheat can be hot and laid down here cheaper than the domestic wheat. The sharp and wide advance in Duluth-Minneapolis future prices has brot about a condition where U. S. interests can buy Canadian wheat, pay the 42-cents-per-bu. tariff, shipping, insurance, and handling cost in addition and still have a comfortable profit by selling the grain in competition with domestic wheat.—F. G. C.

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	37,688	9,736	.....	.....
Boston	9,200	47,495	.....	.....
Chicago	1,603,000	467,000	1,929,000	1,558,000
Duluth	515,056	136,519	863,834	301,687
Ft. Worth	130,000	62,000	28,000	42,000
Hutchinson	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	566,000	66,000	460,000	64,000
Milwaukee	65,540	54,240	123,500	109,200
Minneapolis	2,130,950	299,150	546,800	455,040
Omaha	342,000	94,000	611,500	159,930
Peoria	178,000	60,000	174,000	52,000
Philadelphia	34,606	45,033	.....	.....
St. Joseph	252,000	64,000	44,000	10,000
Seattle	74,000	68,000	.....	.....
Superior	254,863	130,401	142,245	238,608
Toledo	315,700	104,550	321,285	53,735

Development of Grain Inspecting Methods

By T. B. ARMSTRONG, Chief Inspector of Kansas

Possibly no other line of business handling a raw material from the producer to the manufacturer has to solve so many difficult and complex problems as those which confront the grain trade. The grain producing area of the United States is so extensive and the population of the country is so unevenly distributed that the problems of transportation and disposal are very complicated.

The official inspection of grain is a service that was made necessary by this growth and development of the grain business. Prior to the Civil War and immediately afterwards, the grain business was comparatively simple. In most cases the individual farmer sold his wheat direct to the miller or had it ground on a toll basis, and sold his corn and other grain to the feeder. Both the quality and the price were agreed upon by the buyer and seller. Small water power mills, scattered throughout the nation, ground a large per cent of the flour and the housewife baked most of the bread.

Then came the settlement of the west, the building of the railroads, and the industrial development of the east. An agricultural empire was opened in the Southwest. The production of all grains increased rapidly and new problems of transportation, quality and price presented themselves. Elevators were constructed and larger and more improved flour mills were built at commercial centers and the grain of the agricultural west moved to the heavily populated industrial east. The buyer and seller could no longer deal directly with each other. It became necessary to establish standards of quality on the various kinds of grain so that it could be successfully merchandised.

Thus it became necessary to set up at the various markets inspection agencies to go to the cars in the railroad yards and determine the quality and condition of the grain.

I have been unable to learn just when the first official grain inspector was appointed. Both Chicago and Milwaukee established Boards of Trade long before the Civil War. In 1845 Milwaukee was receiving and shipping grain by boat and in 1849 it organized a Board of Trade to handle wheat and a Corn Exchange to handle corn. These two organizations were merged a few years later. The first official grades I can find were adopted by the Milwaukee Board of Trade in 1858 when three grades for spring wheat and two grades for winter wheat were established. A grain inspector was elected to apply these grades. He had no equipment but simply went to the car and to his best judgment, decided whether the wheat was plump, clean, sound, cool and sweet enough to grade number one, reasonably plump, sound, sweet, and clean enough for number two, or if shriveled, hot or sour, he made a statement that it was no grade wheat.

Later an arbitration committee was appointed to pass on the inspector's grade if either party was dissatisfied. As the years went by and receipts at these first markets increased, it was found that the grades were not definite enough and that much confusion existed because of the designation "plump." Every one realized that a measured bushel of plump wheat weighed more than a bushel of thin wheat and that if a scale could be made to weigh a measured portion of a sample it would help to decide both the plumpness and to a certain extent the soundness of the wheat. So the test weight per bushel device was originated. This consisted of a two quart brass bucket balanced to a scale beam that was scaled to sixteen times that of the actual weight of the measured two quarts of the grain. This determined the weight based on a measured bushel.

In those early days a car of grain usually consisted of from 20,000 to not to exceed 30,000 pounds and it was easy to secure a sample. The size of box cars was increased from year to year until at the present time the average car contains 100,000 pounds or more.

As the size of the cars increased it became apparent that something must be devised to secure a better sample and sometime in the 80's a Chicago inspector made a tube of heavy tin, cut slots in the sides, inserted a round stick, a little larger than a broom stick, and made the first car grain trier. For almost 25 years thereafter the test kettle and grain trier were the only two pieces of equipment used by the grain inspectors.

The inspector went to the car with his helper, drew three probes with a stick trier, poured the contents on the surface of the grain near the doorway, took test weight per bushel, examined the grain for soundness and sweetness, wrote

the grade on his ticket and taking a small sample for display by the trade, went on to the next car. There was no picking of a sample to determine the amount of rye, no accurate determination of damage and no moisture test.

The grain inspector, however, usually was competent, fair and honest. An Appeal Board was set up at each market so that if an interested party was not satisfied he could appeal from the inspector grade.

In 1881 Boards of Trade were organized at Minneapolis and Duluth and a few years later at Kansas City. The grain trade grew by leaps and bounds. At the beginning of this century Kansas began to come to the front as the great wheat producing state. The production of wheat increased steadily all over the nation and European demand grew. Large terminal elevators were erected, not only at the seaboard but also at principal grain centers of the country. These houses opened up a new field in the grain business. They developed a system whereby they could take the lower grades of grain blend, clean and mix them with grain of better quality and produce a grade that would be acceptable to millers and foreign buyers. This proved to be a great economic saving and gave to farmers a better market and a better price for low grade grain.

I am under the impression that the first definite inspection laws of Kansas were passed in the early 90's. In 1901 a revised law was passed which was amended in 1903. This law was evidently not satisfactory because in 1907 an entire new grain and warehouse law was passed. This law provided for a chief grain inspector and a total force of 33 persons, and appropriated \$48,600.00 per annum for the years 1908 and 1909. All fees were to be collected and turned into the general treasury of the State.

A State Grain Grading Commission was provided for and this commission was authorized on or before the first day of August of each year to establish grades for all kinds of grain which should be known as "Kansas Grades." The fees were 40c per car for "in" inspections and 35c for "out" inspections. Weighing fees were 50c per car "in" elevators and 25c per car "out."

In 1911 the law was amended to provide for a grain revolving fund and the fees were changed to one cent per thousand pounds for both inspection and weights. The fee provision of this amendment was fought bitterly by the Kansas City Board of Trade and in the Spring of 1911 that organization established their own inspection department and all Kansas City receipts were inspected by the Kansas City Board of Trade.



T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo.

This continued until 1915 at which time Geo. B. Ross, an experienced grain man and miller, who had been appointed in 1913, reorganized the department on the same lines as at present and succeeded in passing an amended law giving the Chief Grain Inspector complete jurisdiction over all of the inspecting, weighing and sampling of grain in the State. This prohibited the Board of Trade from securing official samples and again gave this department jurisdiction over the inspection of grain in Kansas City, Kansas. Fees were again changed; this time the inspection being raised to 65c per car and weighing fees lowered to 50c per car. These fees were changed from time to time during the succeeding years and from 1919 to 1933 were most of the time \$1.00 per car for both inspection and weights. In 1933 the present law was passed which materially lowered both salaries and fees and, I believe, is much the best law we have had.

In looking over the grades of 25 years ago, I find that in 1910 which, by the way, was the year I entered the grain business, there were eight classes of wheat specified: White Winter Wheat—Red Winter Wheat—Hard Winter Wheat—Northern Spring Wheat—Spring Wheat—White Spring Wheat—Durum Wheat—Velvet Chaff Wheat—Pacific Coast Wheat and, of course, Mixed Wheat. There were four grades of hard winter wheat. Moisture, damage and mixtures of rye and dockage were not mentioned in the grades. Test weight was the principal grading factor and number one wheat had to be clean, plump, dry, and sweet, with weight 61 pounds to the bushel.

Evidently color had begun to be a grading factor for number two grade specified a weight of 59 pounds and stated the wheat might be of both light and dark colors. Number three wheat was wheat not clean or plump enough for number two and weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel. Number four could be damp, musty and dirty but must weigh 50 pounds. These grades were based largely on the judgment of the inspector who still made his inspection at the car, his only equipment being the trier and test kettle. Experiments were being made at this time relative to a moisture test and I am informed that in 1907 the department had purchased a Hess Moisture machine which was similar to the present Brown-Duvel machine except that the flasks were copper instead of glass. However, moisture was not part of the grade and the machine was used for experimental purposes only.

In 1911 the Kansas City Board of Trade took over the inspection at that market and in order to avoid legal difficulties merely sampled the cars in Kansas and inspected the samples in an office set up in the Board of Trade Building in Kansas City, Missouri. As the result of this move it was found that inspectors could apply the grades better in the office on account of better light and more time.

There were several grade changes in the next few years, each crop presenting new difficulties. In 1915 a wet harvest caused much wheat to arrive in a wet and damaged condition and the trade began to demand a more complete analysis. That year our department again took over the inspections at Kansas City, Kansas. Some apparatus was purchased including a number of Brown-Duvel moisture machines to run moisture on corn.

The 1915 wheat grades were a little more definite than during previous years and while the amount of damage, foreign material and dockage was not specified, the grades did contain definite percentages of color and other classes that must be determined by weighing on small scales. All these changes increased the confusion as each market had their own set of grain grades and at one time there were more than fifty different grain grading rules in use at the various markets of the country.

Uniform Grades: The lack of any effective agency to bring about the adoption of uniform grades and insure uniform application was the greatest defect in these unrelated departments. State Departments had no jurisdiction outside their own boundaries and the grain inspection systems were in a mess. Shortly before the World War the grain trade all over the nation, realizing the hopelessness of grade uniformity without government assistance, appealed to Congress. The result was that after several years of intensive study on the part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and extended hearings, the U. S. Grain Standards Act was passed in 1916. This act authorized the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades on all grains. Standards were first established on wheat, corn and oats, and a few years later on other grains.

You are familiar with the fact the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has its headquarters in Washington, its field headquarters in Chicago and that the Board of Review at the latter city has direct charge of the work of all licensed inspectors and the application of the grades. You also know that you can appeal from the inspector's grade to the District Federal Grain Supervision office and, if not satisfied with the Supervisor's grade, can make a further appeal to the Board of Review.

The changes from the old grading systems to

the Federal Standards was revolutionary. Moisture became a definite grading factor and moisture machines a necessity. Analytical scales had to be purchased to weigh the separations for damage, foreign material, dockage and other factors that had formerly been decided on a somewhat general basis. The old two quart kettle was replaced by a test weight per bushel device which weighs accurately in 1/10 graduations. Kickers and dividers and 1000 gram scales, as well as other expensive apparatus were installed.

The Federal Grain Standards were not as satisfactory at first as the grain trade had hoped. It is true that by doing away with the old state and market grades and substituting the U. S. Standards in all parts of the country, that some of the intermarket confusion was eliminated.

The new grades, however, were so radically different from the old and the supervision so rigid that the trade immediately jumped to the conclusion that they were too technical and were therefore unworkable. Experienced grain inspectors who were excellent judges of grain, balked at basing their grades entirely on the finding of grain pick and scales. They felt that the new grades did not always reflect the commercial value of the grain and that they should be allowed some leeway in interpreting the standards. Thus there grew at the very onset an antagonistic feeling on the part of old time inspectors and grain men towards the new grades.

I wish to say a word about the men who were then, and still are, members of the Board of Review and head of Field Headquarters. They are competent, able and honest men who did their best to carry out the provisions of the grain standards act in an intelligent manner. It was a big job to attempt to line up all the grain markets in the country on a grain grading system that was new, technical, and entirely different from the numerous systems then in use.

The policy adopted by the bureau at the start made matters worse. They took an academic instead of a commercial viewpoint. They felt that they were appointed to teach the grain inspectors working under different departments throughout the country just how to apply the various grading factors under the U. S. Standards, that the Standards were definite, specific and should be followed to the letter. Moisture, damage, foreign material, smut and dockage which, under the old grades were handled in a general way, now had fixed percentages. These percentages are all determined by scales and other mechanical means. However, in the case of odor, color, damage and heat damage, the individual inspector must still use his best judgment as to where to draw the line. If the line is drawn so fine that two equally competent inspectors cannot arrive at the same results then the system is not workable. The Board sent out technical interpretations on these personal judgment factors. Some of the rulings were so rigid that inspectors could not follow them with any degree of accuracy, and a lack of uniformity resulted that caused serious losses to the trade.

The most serious of these were the heat damage controversy of 1922 which cost the grain trade and farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Then there was a serious difference in the smut factor in 1925 and the row over sick wheat and odor in 1927. These matters, however, are things of the past and during the last few years the Board of Review has taken a more liberal stand on grade interpretations and we have had less trouble.

The trade in the Southwest were much concerned over the changes in the standards in 1934. The new grain sorghum grades have worked out fairly well. However, we still are doubtful as to how the designation, "tough wheat," will function and will probably not know until we have a wet harvest. The trade in this section was very much opposed to this change. As a whole, however, the Federal Standards have accomplished their purpose and resulted in a much better grade uniformity between markets.

The official protein test was inaugurated in 1922 and the Kansas Department installed the first official protein laboratory in the country. Mills had been using the protein test for years to determine the strength of their flour. The demand for an official protein test came from the milling interests. We were very skeptical as to the success of the protein analysis on commercial wheat. The mills run their protein tests on lots of wheat that have been thoroughly mixed and blended for milling purposes. They were asking us to make the test on country run wheat that was loaded through country elevators as it came from the farm.

The protein test is the most technical inspection service ever set up between the buyer and seller of a raw material commodity. Experienced chemists and costly apparatus are necessary. Only a gram of wheat is used in the test. To make an accurate test on a 1400 bushel car under these methods seemed not only impractical but almost impossible. And yet the system has been in use for 14 years and has proven to be very successful. While there are sometimes a wide variation in cars moving from one market to another, and some-

times in two samples from the same car, the uniformity of results is very surprising and gratifying. I think that in general the trade is satisfied with the protein test as one of the standards of value in the marketing of grain.

We have laboratories at Kansas City, Hutchinson, Wichita and Dodge City. These constitute an investment of more than \$60,000.00 and make more than 100,000 tests during a normal crop movement.

The Department has developed and grown in proportion to the growth and development of the wheat producing areas of the great Southwest. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, our receipts in dollars was \$26,208.00. The year ending June 30, 1916, the first year that we again took over the Kansas City inspections, the fees increased to \$118,673.00.

During the next fifteen years our Department expanded rapidly. In the year ending June 30, 1932, we reached the peak with receipts of \$380,514.00. That year we inspected 208,000 cars, weighed 109,000 cars, and run proteins on 164,000 cars.

We render inspection and weighing service at 14 markets in the State and maintain four laboratories. All grain coming into the Kansas markets regardless of its point of origin is inspected by our Department, and as several of the largest grain carrying railroads have their terminals in Kansas City, Kansas, we inspect more than half the grain arriving at the Kansas City market. The receipts of the last four years have been very light on account of short crops and our yearly receipts are less than half of the peak years. However, with a 75c fee and receipts of only \$150,000.00 per year we have "cut the cloth to fit the pattern," restricted our force and lowered expenses so that in spite of the four very light years we still have a surplus in our revolving fund. I am sure that with normal crops we will be able to raise our salary basis which is now too low, purchase some needed equipment, operate the Department successfully on the 75c fee and still maintain the high standard of service that the trade is entitled to.

The future of your State Grain Department depends on whether its control shall be left in the hands of the State authorities or turned over to the Federal Government. During every session of Congress in recent years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has fostered bills providing for Federal inspection of grain, the inauguration of Federal protein laboratories, the breaking down of state warehouse systems or some apparently innocent amendment, or a bill that would enable the U. S. Department of Agriculture to encroach upon the right of the State Departments. The only method I know of by which this class of dangerous bills can be defeated is by the organized efforts of the grain trade working through their state grain associations and similar trade organizations.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. J. Barrett of the city fire department says that artificial fog, created by directing the two high pressure nozzles on an ordinary fire hose toward each other so their streams meet a few feet from the hose end, effectively smothers oil fires and other difficult blazes, saving materials, firemen and water.—F. K. H.

Large Iron Clad Ventilated Crib

Often rain and snow are driven by the wind into ordinary high corn cribs, damaging the corn and shortening the life of the crib.

To overcome these faults T. E. Hamman of Arcola, Ill., provided the crib shown in the engraving herewith with galvanized iron protection.

The outward flare of the iron is obtained by nailing pieces of 2x6 cut 30 ins. long on the bias to the side of the crib with three sheathing boards nailed on the bias pieces, furnishing the support for the iron. The top of the 4-ft. iron sheet is nailed direct to the siding, the bottom of the sheet being thrown out from side wall about 6 inches.

An overhang of about 3½ ins. prevents rain or snow from entering. There is always a draft, as the opening seems to act like a chimney. This crib is 34 ft. to the square, 24 ft. wide and 50 ft. long, with a 30-in. air space in the middle clear to the top. The floor is hopped to avoid scooping.

The crib is lined with hardware cloth so oats can be stored, and the middle ventilating space can be filled with oats. The pressure of the oats low down prevents sparrows from picking them out; and the top 6 or 8 ft. is sheeted solid, for sparrows work only the top of an oats bin and they can not get to this one. Sparrows can not build their nests under the siding. The extra protection given grain by the sheathing is said to justify the expenditure.

The Chillicothe Cotton Oil Co., Chillicothe, Tex., was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having labeled cottonseed meal as containing 43 per cent protein when it contained a less amount.

Adequate nutrition for everyone in the United States, declared Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, Columbia University nutritionist, speaking before the second annual Country Life Institute at Iowa State College, would require increased production, necessitating 46% more dairy cows, 22% more hogs, 40% more beef cattle and similar expansion in other agricultural production, than now exists. Better food and more eating, she said, would mean better mothers, improved resistance to disease, greater efficiency, better growth, earlier maturity, and longer life for everyone. According to her findings, it is not necessary to restrict grain growers.



T. E. Hamman Uses Sheet Iron to Keep Rain, Snow and Sparrows Out of Crib.

Nebraska Dealers Denounce Truckers

The unregulated and unreliable trading done by itinerant truckers to the cost of the farmers, feeders, and grain merchants, was the leading subject before large gatherings of Nebraska grain dealers from the central and western parts of the state at Superior and North Platte, respectively. The meeting at Superior, an evening session on June 24, attracted 65 dealers. At North Platte, the afternoon and evening meeting on the 27th, attracted 75. Both meetings were held under the auspices of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n. Each adopted the following resolution:

Truck Menace

WHEREAS, the increasing number of irresponsible, itinerant trucker merchants of farm products and supplies, operating at present without proper regulation, are a potential menace to the orderly and efficient marketing and distribution of said products and supplies, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this convention of grain dealers of Nebraska hereby urge the enactment of legislation designed properly and fairly to regulate, control, and equitably tax the business of itinerant truck merchants and peddlers, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n request the strict enforcement of existing highway laws by public officials and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to appropriate public officials and candidates for public office.

Superior's Meeting

E. BOSSEMEYER, Superior, dean of the grain fraternity in this heavy wheat producing district, presided. His introductory remarks called attention to the need for a spirit of amity and good fellowship among the grain dealers as they actively enter into handling and distributing the new wheat crop.

Optimism over the new wheat crop's promise of large yields and fine quality pervaded the meeting. While harvest was starting prematurely, the wheat was escaping the dangers of hot winds and weather damage, and the progress of the drouth in the spring wheat areas gave the Nebraska trade assurance of a heavy demand from a wide area.

W. A. STEVENS, Kansas City, representing the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, spoke on "truck competition," outlining the work of his organization and its committees in nine southwestern states, on legislative means for curbing the depredations of itinerant truckers, means that would compel the itinerants to protect the public with which they do business by bonding, the public they meet in traveling with adequate public liability insurance, the roads they use with adequate mileage taxes, and public safety with regulations governing brakes and other equipment.

The organized commercial and contract haulers in southwestern states are understood to be in favor of some legislative form of control that will place the itinerants on a competitive basis with themselves.

Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n and J. N. Campbell of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n made urgent pleas for support of their organizations, financially and otherwise, in the battle against itinerant truckers, which is now coming to a head.

North Platte Meeting

GEO. A. STITES, Union, pres. of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided.

Crop conditions were discussed, the dealers expressing satisfaction with winter wheat production and market prospects. Mrs. E. H. Miller, crop statistician for James E. Bennett & Co., estimated a Nebraska wheat crop totaling 44,000,000 bus., a total national winter wheat crop of 520,000,000 bus., and gave a

resume of wheat growing, harvesting, and weather conditions.

CHESTER WEEKES, St. Joseph, and Frank Stoll, sec'y of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, discussed the organized efforts now being directed toward control of the unregulated itinerant truckers, reviewing action taken at all southwestern conventions this year, co-operation offered by allied industries, and the results of a questionnaire sent out by the Associated organization.

DELEGATES offered their experiences in handling sidelines, ranging from feeds, fertilizers, coal and gasoline, to livestock, poultry and turkey feeding, in a period of discussion devoted to sidelines.

The Nebraska State Railway Commission, holding a public hearing on its Resolution No. 141, relating to Certificates of Convenience and Necessity, at the same time the grain dealers met, was presented with a statement of the position of the grain dealers, by Frank Stoll.

FRANK THEIS, Kansas City, a familiar and beloved figure in the Southwestern grain trade, followed the banquet in the evening with his illustrated lecture on "Marketing the World's Wheat Crop," aided by Frank Stoll at the lantern slide.

North Platte Notes

H. E. DAY, sponsor of the North Platte meeting, provided entertainment features in a special tour of a huge water power project now nearing completion at North Platte. About 25 ladies attending the meeting were entertained with movies and a bridge party in the afternoon, and joined the men at the banquet and illustrated lecture in the evening.

JOE ZERSON, Julesburg, Colo., got into a "chest expansion" contest during the evening and brilliantly outshined all competition, springing the tape 12 inches. Joe was a wrestler before he got into the grain business.

LITERALLY the whole convention saw James E. Bennett & Co.'s crop statistician, Mrs. Miller, to the train, with a song about "I been working in the wheat fields."

IN ATTENDANCE from Omaha were H. M. Berghoff, Hugh Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clark, J. N. Campbell, Ed Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hart, Chas. Knapp, John D. Redick.

FROM DENVER: Wm. Campbell, of Ady & Crowe; N. G. Ensey, of Intermountain Elevator Co.; O. P. Sherrill, and A. S. Walters.

FROM LINCOLN: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cannon of Cargill Grain Co.; Harry M. Lehr, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

From Sterling, Colo., R. A. Collier.

From Chicago, Mrs. E. H. Miller, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

FROM KANSAS CITY: Frank Theis and J. S. Young, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; Wm. J. McNeil; Fred Schooler, B. C. Christopher & Co.; Frank Stoll, Associated Elevators.

From St. Joseph: Chester L. and Mrs. Weekes.

FROM NEBRASKA country elevators and mills: C. M. Brown, Cambridge; Gene Binning and John Clausen, Jr., Dix; Barney Dudden, Venango; D. A. Cramer and Mrs. Edith Fellers, Chester; J. H. Grill, Grafton; E. H. Johnson, Holdrege; Clarence Jacobson, Lexington; John R. Jirton, Morrill; Lewis J. Kring, Arnold; B. W. Larson, Kimball; Channing J. Lewis, Wallace; G. E. MacCathy, Gothenberg; Rudy Mettenbrink, Hastings; Frank E. Miller, Holdrege; Herman Nelson, Arnold; E. A. Pullen, Paxton; Ross Price, Gothenberg; M. G. Richardson, Maywood; Frank Ross, Grand Island; J. B. Runyon, Gering; C. G. Scherwitz, Ogallala; Berton Shoup, Sutherland; Geo. A. Stites, Union; John Witt, Potter; E. S. Young, Lyman, and P. W. Klinge, Oshkosh.

Harry Cramer was the only contractor present.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fred W. Lake, a familiar figure in the Kansas City grain trade, addressed the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers League on June 25, with "Trends of Cash Wheat Premiums," as his subject. The group re-elected E. H. Hogueland, pres., and I. M. Herndon, sec'y.

Pacific Grain Dealers Oppose Political Intrigue

Sharply opposing the political intrigue that weighs on agriculture and the grain trade in a series of resolutions, the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n brought to a close an energetic one-day, 18th annual convention at Lewiston, Ida. In attendance were 175 delegates who felt that the grain trade is entitled to a place "at the right hand of the giant agriculture."

The masterful address of Thos. Y. Wickham, Chicago, on the position of the grain trade in relation to agriculture, earned special mention in the series of resolutions that were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Oppose Politics

WHEREAS, the position of the grain trade in the national scene has been so ably set forth by Mr. Thomas Wickham, and

WHEREAS, there is no doubt in the minds of the com'ite that Mr. Wickham is right when he says that the grain trade must organize to combat political sabotage of agriculture, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the grain trade to take its proper place in public opinion as the right hand of the giant agriculture along with the farmer, the miller, the railroads, and other branches of agriculture industries,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this convention emphatically endorses as a permanent policy of this ass'n the principle of fearless, intelligent, unequivocal opposition to the political intrigue, which is sucking the life blood from American agriculture today, and be it further resolved that the Board of Directors be instructed to make copies of his address available to every producer, dealer and distributor in the Pacific Northwest.

Support for National Ass'n

WHEREAS, it is without question of vital importance to Pacific Northwest grain industries to maintain effective liaison with national affairs,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ass'n heartily endorse the program of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and urges support by firms in this region of the national ass'n through direct membership.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we heartily commend the choice of Ray B. Bowden as secretary of the national organization.

Baart Wheat

WHEREAS, the problem of mixtures in Pacific Northwest wheat varieties, particularly Baart, is becoming serious, and

WHEREAS, the county administration of Adams County, Washington, has given notice that after this year it will cease to maintain the Branch Experimental Station at Lind.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this ass'n recommend to the state department of agriculture that the station be continued for the purpose

[Continued to Page 33]



Frank M. Baller, Spokane, Wash.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The plant of the old Arkadelphia Milling Co. is being rehabilitated and in the fall will be operated by a new company, known as the Arkansas Milling Co. Feed, meal and flour will be manufactured. George W. Van Boskerck & Son, of New York City, have bot the property.

CALIFORNIA

Patterson, Cal.—The Simon Newman Co.'s grain warehouse has been purchased by the newly organized Patterson Warehouse Co., to be incorporated at once. About \$12,000 will be expended immediately in rebuilding the interior of the structure to fit it for bean cleaning and in purchasing the latest type bean cleaning machinery. The new company will also buy and sell dried fruit. Grain, originally the only commodity handled at the warehouse (which was established here many years before the town was even thot of), has gradually been pushed out of the picture until the former owners were not even planning to open the house this summer, and the new owners are still uncertain whether or not they will handle grain.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—An elevator of Robin Hood Mills caught fire on June 25, but it was put out before much damage was done.

Winnipeg, Man.—The 3-cent limit on the daily price movement of wheat futures restrained the upward movement July 2, and effective July 3 the limit was changed to 5 cents, the same as at Chicago.

New Westminster, B. C.—Negotiations are reported to be under way between the New Westminster Harbor Commissioners and the Dominion Government for a proposed addition to the Fraser River Elvtr., the harbor board's \$800,000-bu. house, which is leased and operated by Searle Terminal, Ltd. The proposed addition would have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Victoria, B. C.—Preliminary steps toward foreclosure of the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., elevator were taken last month by the city council on the recommendation of the finance com'te, which was not quite satisfied with the way the elevator business had been conducted. The elevator was not rented at all last year and the concern owed the city \$90,000. Carrying charges amounted to \$40,000 annually, and any foreclosure action would take nine months or more to complete.

COLORADO

LaJunta, Colo.—The LaJunta Milling & Elvtr. Co. has appointed Lloyd M. Reick manager, succeeding B. M. Bush.

ILLINOIS

Illioopolis, Ill.—A new roof will soon be laid on the elevator of the Mansfield-Ford Grain Co.

Ficklin, Ill.—The Horton & Reeder grain elevator here has been sold to the Tuscola Co.-op. Grain Co. Wayne Lewis will be manager.

Buffalo, Ill.—A diesel engine has been installed to replace motor power in the elevator of the J. E. McCann Grain Co., managed by Loyd W. Young.

Hennepin, Ill.—Repairs have been made on the local elevator of the Turner-Hudnut Co., which will be re-opened for the new crop. Manager J. W. Abbott has been on duty while the house was closed but no grain has been purchased.

Coulterville, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Exchange was sold at public auction on June 27, to satisfy a judgment against the exchange.

Haynes Siding (Illioopolis p. o.), Ill.—The pits of the elevator of R. L. Leonard have been enlarged to hold a carload of grain; a new fast-handling leg has been installed.

Harvel, Ill.—Charles Zimmer, formerly managing an elevator at Witt, is the new manager of the Harvel Grain Co. His son has taken charge of the elevator at Witt.

Osbornville, Ill.—Two bins, with concrete floors and lower walls, frame, iron-clad tops, have been added to the coal storage facilities of the Consolidated Grain Co.—V. H. Davidson, mgr.

Sharpsburg, Ill.—The cleaner has been rebuilt, the leg straightened, a new Western Manlift installed and roller bearings have been fitted on all shafting in the Rink & Scheib elevator.—E. G. Smith.

Decatur, Ill.—Hervey City Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 150 shares p. v. common; incorporators: William and A. L. Hight, Maurice Smith and C. P. Cline; to do a general grain business.

Hervey City, Ill.—The G. C. Outten Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Prairie Hall have been sold to the Hervey City Grain Co., a new organization with headquarters in the Sufferin Bldg. at Decatur.

Mechanicsburg, Ill.—Construction of additional storage bins over the driveway and installation of another leg in the elevator of the Mechanicsburg Farmers Grain Co. are contemplated if this season proves to be a successful one.

Elwin, Ill.—We recently completed construction of a 10x60-foot, three-bin coal house, with woodlined, concrete floors and lower walls, frame, iron-clad top. Soon we expect to paint our elevator.—V. E. Peterson, Elwin Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Carmi, Ill.—The Golden Grain Elvtrs. of this place and of Epworth, which have been in operation under this name for slightly more than a year, have been taken over by the Reinwald Produce Co., which will operate them under the same name as in the past.

Peoria, Ill.—The Washburn-Crosby Co. has rented a suite of offices in the Commercial Merchants National Bank Bldg. and will buy wheat on the local Board of Trade. J. E. Ferguson will manage the local offices and will have a force of six or eight employees.

Odell, Ill.—The Odell Grain & Coal Co. has painted all of its elevator buildings in the north end of town with aluminum paint and put the entire plant in good repair to handle the new crop. During the past year new equipment has been installed and now the entire plant is electrified.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The plant of the A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., has been improved by the addition of a feed room, in which has been installed a 2½-ton horizontal feed mixer. An additional bin was built to accommodate the feed machinery. Two new motors were also installed.

Nashville, Ill.—The recently organized Huegely Co.-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co., successor to the Huegely Milling Co. (as reported in the Apr. 22 Journals), held a formal opening of its new plant on June 27. The new structure is concrete, of fireproof construction, and is fitted up with new machinery and equipment.

Washington, Ill.—George C. Willhardt has been appointed manager of the Co.-op. Grain Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Ben Esch, who resigned some time ago, to take effect July 1. Herman Steging, of Pekin, was hired to take the place of Mr. Esch, as reported in the Apr. 22 Journals, but decided to remain in Pekin.

Springfield, Ill.—Due to increased demands for feeds the capacity of the plant of Wiedlocher & Sons is being increased to between 400 and 450 tons per day. Hammer mills, rolls and mixers will soon be purchased and installed. Officials in this 55-year-old firm are Frank W. Wiedlocher, Sr., Geo. W. Wiedlocher and F. G. Hester.

Mattoon, Ill.—Offices of the Big Four Elvtr. Co. were entered by burglars over a recent week-end and over \$200 stolen. Checks amounting to over \$1,000, all made out to the elevator company, were not disturbed. Entrance to the office was gained by prying a lock off a door. The dial of the safe was knocked off apparently with a sledge-hammer.

Ford Woods (Le Roy p. o.), Ill.—The loss sustained in the burning of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co.'s elevator (reported in the Journals last number) was estimated at \$40,000, including 10,000 bus. of grain. Other buildings burned included a concrete grain storage tank (which was badly damaged), the office and a corn crib, which were destroyed.

Scovel (Saunemin p. o.), Ill.—In putting new gravel on our Scovel road west of Scovel elevator, the large tractor weighing about 8 tons ran across our 4-ton wagon scale and broke one end of rear bearing, that will make a costly repair for party that did the damage. It was gross carelessness on the driver's part to run his tractor on the platform.—Saunemin Elvtr. Co.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—The Bluff City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has taken over the President Mill and will use the large concrete warehouse for the storage of wheat. Last year storage space was used in the President Mill's large storage bins, and under the new arrangement the Bluff City Mill will have the entire storage capacity at the big mill. The latter mill will continue its operations as heretofore.

Bethalto, Ill.—For the first time in about 75 years this town is without elevator facilities. E. K. Apple, manager of the local elevator for the last five years, is moving to another location in town, where he will handle feeds, but will discontinue buying wheat from the farmers. Mr. Apple stated that years ago wheat was purchased yearly at the elevator in quantities of 100,000 bus. and shipped from here in carload lots, but this business has dropped off considerably of late years due to the prevalence of trucks.

CHICAGO NOTES

A vote July 20 will be taken on an amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade making the commission rate on cash rye the same as on corn, and placing soybeans under the call rule.

The Rialto Elvtr., at 104th St. and the Calumet River, had a slight fire damage in the engine room, when 1,500 feet of transmission rope caught fire from some unknown cause, on July 4. The total loss was only about \$700.

Judge Holly on July 3 approved a compromise between creditors of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and members of the Rosenbaum family under which the latter surrender their stock in exchange for notes they gave the trustees, for \$288,000.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: John F. Withrow, Floyd D. Cerf, John Stewart Meany, Maxwell S. Wortham, Justin Kaufman. Memberships transferred: Edward J. Wade, Henry P. Russell, Simon Wexler, William T. Brookings, Charles F. Schneider. Changes in registration of members: George T. Carhart registered for own account (was registered as pres. of Carhart, Code, Harwood Co.); Arthur N. Harwood registered for own account (was registered as sec'y-treas. of Carhart, Code, Harwood Co.).

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of July has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5% per annum.

Frank J. Bradford, vice-pres. and sales manager for Arcady Farms Milling Co. for 14 years, and later manager of Vitality Mills for two years, and on the retired list for the last two years, died on June 24, at his summer home at Round Lake, Ill., from a heart attack.

The Fleischmann Malting Co. is erecting an additional malt house and additional storage for its West 52nd St. plant. The general contract has been let to the E. W. Sproul Const. Co., and the contract for the reinforced concrete tanks of 800,000 bus. capacity to the Jas. Stewart Corp.

The bondholders' com'te of the Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., appointed by Federal Judge Holly, has secured the necessary consents to file a reorganization plan, and a hearing has been set by Judge Holly for July 15. The plan provides for the paying of a full year's back interest at 5% in cash to the bondholders, together with a cash payment of 10% on account of their principal. In addition bondholders will receive a first mortgage for the balance of their principal, due in 15 years, with a fixed rate of 5% after the first five years, and on a 5% cumulative earning basis during the first five years. The Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., was a subsidiary of the Rosenbaum Grain Co., which went into bankruptcy in April, 1935.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade recently adopted the following addition to one of the regulations: "Section 14. No member may carry for a customer transactions in grain futures executed on this exchange when the customer's account, figured to the market, would result in a deficit. This section does not apply to transactions of floor traders, as described in Paragraph 2 of Rule 210. The failure of a member to close the customer's account before it results in such deficit shall not relieve the customer of any liability to the member, nor shall such failure on the part of the member amount to an extension of credit to the customer if the member in the exercise of reasonable care has been unable to close the transaction without incurring a deficit."

INDIANA

Russellville, Ind.—Wilson & Son have installed a motor-driven Blue Streak Corn Cutter at their elevator.

Nappanee, Ind.—Syler & Syler have purchased the J. S. Chilcote lumber and building supply business.—L.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—Rolling Prairie Lbr. & Grain Co. will install a new truck scale, Chris Wickey doing the work.—L.

Kimmel, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. is installing a new truck scale at its local elevator and a truck hoist at the Albion plant.—L.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Mayflower Mills are completing construction of eight new concrete grain storage tanks, each 15 feet in diameter and 76 feet high.

Frankton, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has built a modern office 30 x 32 feet. It is the last word in quality. It has a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with a 40-foot concrete platform.

Dunkirk, Ind.—C. C. Anderson and C. P. Morgan, former proprietors of the elevator here, have sold their elevator to A. B. Martin of North Manchester, who took possession July 1.

Indianapolis, Ind.—W. H. Settle, manager of the local branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has resigned and M. D. Guild, assistant in his office for a number of years, will be acting manager of the branch.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The latest additions to the membership of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange, New Haven; J. R. Forrester Co., Toledo, O.; E. N. Cook Grain Co., Union Mills; Yeddo Grain Co., Yeddo.

Crete (r. f. d. Lynn), Ind.—Henry Bowen, who purchased the elevator at this point, as reported in the Journals last number, will operate it under the name of the Bowen Elvtr. Co. Mr. Bowen is also manager of the New Paris Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at New Paris, O.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Appellate Court on June 6 ruled that farm bureau co-operatives are taxable under the state gross income tax law. The plea for exemption was that the co-operatives are non-profit organizations. The law, however, is a tax on sales.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Sec'y Sale is endeavoring to hold two grain group meetings in the southern half of the state during the first week of July, other meetings to follow shortly thereafter. He would like to hear at once from any dealers who are ready for a meeting in their section.

Pekin, Ind.—After being in continuous operation for nearly 50 years, the O. L. Cauble Flour Mill discontinued making flour on June 24. Mr. Cauble, who has been the owner since 1896, will continue to buy and store wheat as in previous years and the feed grinder and mixer will be kept in use.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the annual meeting of the Indiana Millers Ass'n, held here June 19, the following officers were elected: Pres., Hadley G. Clark, Cambridge City; vice-pres., R. S. Robertson, Brownstown; sec'y-treas., W. C. Thomas, Marion (re-elected). Directors: Soren Jacobson, F. J. Snider, George Rinkel, Charles Nunn.

Fortville, Ind.—The many friends of G. A. Pritchard will be glad to learn that he is home from the hospital and is coming along fine, with only a few minor scars on his face as tangible evidence of the auto accident he indulged in recently. However, he had five broken ribs and a split right shoulder blade.

Shideler (Eaton p. o.), Ind.—A two-story frame building used for storage by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its elevator here, burned on the morning of June 25, together with 1,000 bus. of corn, 60 tons of coal and a large quantity of corn cobs; loss covered by insurance. The main elevator building, located about 30 feet from the destroyed building, did not catch fire, but its metal doors were warped by the intense heat.

Marion, Ind.—The Hoosier Soybean Mills, Inc., the incorporation of which was reported in the June 10 Journals, is remodeling the plant at 33rd and Nebraska Sts. for its use and erecting an elevator. It was expected to have the elevator completed by July 8, in which case the company would start buying soybeans from the farmers on that date, milling operations to start about the middle of August. Remodeling work and milling equipment will cost about \$75,000, and the mill will employ 10 to 12 workers when in operation. A soybean meal for feeders of cattle and hogs will be produced.

IOWA

Clutier, Ia.—I am going to put in a truck dump and scales soon.—M. E. Mundt.

Malvern, Ia.—A. P. Kilmartin has leased Good Bros. elevator here, which he sold to them about five years ago. Mr. Kilmartin at one time operated three elevators in this county.

Manilla, Ia.—During a thunder storm recently the elevator of F. A. Brown was struck by lightning, which set fire to the structure, but firemen extinguished the blaze before any material damage was done. Loss, about \$20.

Holstein, Ia.—Edwin F. Jatho, who has been second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past seven years, was recently appointed manager. He succeeds Hugo Michaels, who recently was appointed postmaster.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Remsen, Ia.—Caused by a child's firecracker, business establishments covering four blocks were in ruins here on the night of July 4, among them being elevators of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and Sjordstrum Bros. Estimates of the total damage ran as high as \$1,000,000.

Winterset, Ia.—A new layer of cement is being poured over the old floor in the warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., E. R. Tompkins, manager. The old floor was badly worn. The company also is installing a small scale in the warehouse so small hand trucks can be rolled on it.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Altho clouds of tear gas poured from the safe they were trying to open, burglars at the Acme Hay & Feed Co.'s office, during the afternoon of June 28, succeeded in getting away with \$250 in cash. Entrance was gained by forcing a door.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Liscomb, Ia.—The Froning elevators at this point, at Union and at Zearing have all been incorporated into one firm, known as the Froning Grain Co., with the principal place of business at Liscomb. Ed Froning will be pres. and general manager; Errol Johnson will remain in charge of the elevator at Union, and Ora Hutchens will continue as manager of the Zearing elevator.

LeMars, Ia.—The Plymouth Milling Co.'s personal property was sold at sheriff's sale last month to R. J. Koehler under a judgment recently given by the court. Title to the physical property of the company had previously been acquired by Mr. Koehler under tax deed. When the property was rebuilt after its fire, the company assumed obligations it has been unable to meet, and the sales were for the purpose of clearing up its financial affairs. The company will be re-organized and will continue to operate under the name of Plymouth Cereal Mills, with the same management. After the fire the manufacture of flour was not resumed, but one of the elevators was fitted up for the manufacture of feeds and cereals. A portion of the property has been leased to a Denver flour concern as a distributing warehouse and for storage.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN and FEED MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Operating Elevators at

Milwaukee, Wis.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Schneider, Ind.

Savanna, Ill.

TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY 10,000,000 BUSHEL

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Primghar, Ia.—A large warehouse has been built at the Willey & Greig Elvtr. here. The building was iron clad. Other repairs were made in the plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. was awarded the contract.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—The Ryan & Harms Elvtr. Co. is having its elevator moved from the M. & St. L. R. R. tracks to a site on the North-Western, on account of the abandonment of its facilities by the M. & St. L. The J. H. Fisch Co. has been given the moving contract.

KANSAS

Lincoln, Kan.—The elevator and mill of Rees Bros. are being rebuilt.

Oneonta, Kan.—The Fulton Chestnut Grain Co. on June 16 sustained wind damage.

Lyons, Kan.—H. E. Kay & Son have sold their elevator here to A. R. Anderson, of Marquette.

Lincolnton, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has added a 15-ton truck scale to its equipment.

Marienthal, Kan.—Boulware Bros. have recently installed a new truck lift at their elevator at this point.

Peabody, Kan.—The Peabody Co-op. Equity Exchange recently installed an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump.

Tipton, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, closed since last summer, has been re-opened, with Lawrence Kohn as manager.

Clay Center, Kan.—Gordon A. Mark and Loren Davis have purchased the elevator here which has been operated by J. W. Pinkerton for many years.

Arlington, Kan.—The Co-op. Exchange has improved its equipment by the installation of an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump.

Herington, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased anti-friction bearings and conveyor parts for its elevator, same being bot from the White Star Co.

Anthony, Kan.—E. I. Hull, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Harper, Kan., for many years, has been appointed grain buyer for the Anthony Milling Co.

Ransom, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. of Marquette, Kan., is installing a 5-bus. Richardson Automatic Scale in its local elevator. The scale was purchased thru the White Star Co.

Formosa, Kan.—The Formosa Elvtr. Grain Co. has purchased a new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale having a 9x22-foot platform. A new office will be built, the old one serving as a warehouse.

Thayer, Kan.—Rex Green, manager of the local George Bros. elevator, has had the platforms strengthened and other necessary repairs made at the elevator in preparation for the harvest.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Otis Space has succeeded Max T. Moritz as manager of the local office of the Mensendieck Grain Co. Mr. Moritz has gone to Hastings, Neb., where he is in business for himself.

Stafford, Kan.—The Independent Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Co. has purchased a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, geared head motor, anti-friction bearings, flexible loading spout and repairs from the White Star Co.

Bogue, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co.'s elevator has been improved with redecking of the truck scale, rebuilding of the driveway, and installation of an Ehram Non-Chopable Boot. Ben Munson & Sons did the work.

Girard, Kan.—C. A. Clark has leased the Hitz elevator here and others at West Mineral and Sherman City. Mr. Clark has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevators in Crawford County for a number of years.

Windom, Kan.—R. C. Webb, of Conway, has bot the Colburn grain elevator from the Colburn Estate, and is installing new equipment. R. C. Eshom will be manager. Mr. Webb also owns the other elevator here, of which Paul Cobb is manager.

Harper, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln have taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and placed H. F. Bryant, grain buyer for the Botkin Grain Co. at Danville for several years, in charge. E. I. Hull, who has been manager of the elevator for many years, has taken a position at Anthony.

Wichita, Kan.—Bob Armstrong, formerly in the grain department of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., is now in the grain department of the Red Star Milling Co. here.

Wichita, Kan.—The Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co. is succeeding the Arkansas Valley Supply Co., the new firm being composed of W. H. Allen and H. H. Spencer, original owners of the Arkansas Valley Supply Co., and Glen G. Yancey, who has recently bot an interest in the firm, assuming the duties of general manager. The name is being changed to Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Yancey was formerly with the Wallingford Grain Corp., of this city. We are erecting five steel storage tanks, which will increase our capacity about 35,000 to 40,000 bus., also installing 46-foot railroad track scales and considerable new and faster machinery.—Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—Applicants for membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n have been received as follows during June: Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n, Athol Jacobson-Dyres Grain Co., Montrose; Farmers Elvtr. & Sup. Co., Mankato; Esbon Grain & Coal Co., Esbon; Jewell Elvtr. Co., Jewell; Beloit Milling Co., Beloit; Bailey & Lynch, Glen Elder; Ricard & Augustus, Barnes; J. F. Janders Grain Co., Morrowville; Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Lebanon; Blue Valley Grain Co., Waverly; Farmers Grain Co., Mound Ridge; R. J. Lewis & Son, Home; Frank Matyak, Delia; N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale; Iola Milling Co., Iola; Karns Grain Products Co., Oswego; Cheerio Milling Co., Coffeyville; Farmers Co-op. Co., Haviland; Dickhut Grain Co., Pratt; Farmers Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co., Canton; Canton Grain Co., Canton; R. C. Webb Grain Co., McPherson; Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Mound Ridge; Corpstein Elvtr., Nortonville; Moundridge Milling Co., Mound Ridge; Ogren-Jones Grain Co., Wichita; Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson; I. N. Shriver, Coats; Southwest Grain Co., Hutchinson; Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard Co. is cleaning up the debris of the recent fire which destroyed a feed warehouse on Underhill street and plans to start rebuilding soon.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard Co.'s Barrett St. feed warehouse was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on June 12. A small amount of sacked feed that was in the warehouse was practically destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

Cecelia, Ky.—The plant of the Cecelian Milling Co. burned June 29, with loss of about \$40,000. M. A. Cooper, former head of the company, died about 30 days ago, and the business is being operated by his sons for the estate.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—Following a vote by the stockholders, liquidation of the Blue Grass Grain Corp. was ordered, and the company will be re-organized as the Blue Grass Feed Co. W. B. Talbert, manager of the former firm, will take over the firm's plant and property.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Farmer & Sons, feed dealers here for many years, also operators of an elevator on N. 15th St., last month moved its Stock Yards branch to the quarters formerly occupied by the Eberts Grain Co., on Johnson St., which property the former company has bot, and where it will have increased warehouse capacity and improved loading facilities.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—A four-story building on West Camden St. has been leased by the new firm, the Cadet Cereal Co.

MICHIGAN

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n is building an addition to its elevator which will double the capacity. The addition, of steel construction, will be 26x44 feet.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—The loss sustained by the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in the fire reported in the Journals last number was estimated at \$5,000; covered by insurance. The elevator proper did not burn.

Waldron, Mich.—The legs and scales of the local elevator of the United Grain & Fuel Co. have been repaired.

Thompsonville, Mich.—George A. Morrill, who has operated the Thompsonville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for 23 years, leased the building and sold the entire stock to R. S. Pawloski, who will continue handling feed, cement and farm machinery.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—The Wendt Grain Co., a newly organized firm, has leased the Edwardsburg Elvtr., to engage in a general grain and feed business. The firm will combine the trucking of grain with its carlot shipments.—Agin Grain Co. (Battle Creek, Mich.)

Genesee, Mich.—A new firm composed of Byron Loomis and Nelson E. Bascom, to be known as the Liberty & Genesee Milling Co., has leased the Genesee Mills, which will again be put in operation. The mill and machinery have been overhauled and an attrition mill will be installed for custom feed grinding.

Ashley, Mich.—Burglars blew open the safe in the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elevator office during the night of June 12, wrecking furniture in the room and shattering one window. They took about \$120 in cash and every document and paper in the safe, practically all of which had no value to any one but the company.

Lenon, Mich.—J. N. McAllister, manager of the Bancroft Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Bancroft, Mich., for several years, has bot the elevator at this point, of which he is now the sole owner. Mike Smith, formerly connected with the local elevator, has been engaged by Mr. McAllister and will assist him in the management of the business.

Michigan grain dealers are invited to attend one of a series of meetings to be held during July at the following cities: July 20, Kalamazoo; July 21, Grand Rapids; July 22, Owosso; July 23, Marlette; July 24, Ann Arbor. Grain grading demonstrations by W. F. Carroll, of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics; discussion of methods of improving the quality of grain, storage methods and control of insects and disease, by R. E. Decker, and market demands, by A. E. Love, marketing specialist at Michigan State College, will, in part, make up the program.

Hillsdale, Mich.—F. W. Stock & Sons are having a four-story and basement re-inforced concrete building constructed for them by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., to house the plant for making Stock's doughnut flour, which heretofore has been manufactured in Litchfield, Mich. All the equipment will be new, and the 10 men now employed in Litchfield will be transferred to this point and about 15 more employed. Steel sash will be used thruout the building, all floors will be concrete and fire doors will be used. The company recently constructed additional grain storage tanks, as reported in the Journals.

MINNESOTA

Lucan, Minn.—The Springfield Milling Co. recently sustained damage by wind.

Amboy, Minn.—The Amboy Roller Mills is remodeling the main building of its plant.

Good Thunder, Minn.—The Good Thunder Grain Co. recently installed a new overhead truck lift at its elevator.

Truman, Minn.—Elmer Silver, grain buyer for the Truman Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years, has resigned.

Glencoe, Minn.—J. J. Prelvitz has resigned as manager of the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co.'s elevator on account of ill health.

Porter, Minn.—A new head drive is being installed at the local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mills Co. and other repairs made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Humboldt, Minn.—The two big elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be moved close together and a number of improvements made, including installation of a manlift.

Dundee, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed John Schrag, of Starkweather, N. D., manager of its elevator, succeeding Mr. Hedberg, who has been transferred to Iowa.

Mabel, Minn.—The Mabel Elvtr. has improved its feed grinding equipment with the installation of an electro-magnetic separator, purchased thru Jimmy Harders, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Madison, Minn.—A new 20-ton scale has been installed in the elevator of the Eagle Roller Mills Co., a new driveway built and a storage warehouse for twine, etc., erected, the office remodeled and all the buildings covered with galvanized iron.

Atwater, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which has been in the hands of a receiver, has been bot by Richard C. Johnson, of this place, who will operate it himself with the assistance of George Jones, former manager of the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Arthur Cole, who has been manager of the Hazel Run Produce Co., at Hazel Run, Minn., for the last four years, has been appointed traveling representative of the Johnson-Olson Grain Co., of this city, covering the western half of the state soliciting consignments.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Winthrop Grain Co.'s elevator property has been purchased from E. E. Ronning by a local corporation, which has incorporated for \$50,000, the stockholders of which are: Arthur Flygare, H. C. Stresemann, Harry E. Hedren, Leonard Zettel, C. W. Anderson and Att'y Philip Scherer. The company has bot the building only, and Harry E. Hedren, of Lafayette, has rented the elevator and will be the sole owner of the business, which he will conduct under the name of the Winthrop Grain Co.

Lynd, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its annual meeting and picnic at Lyndwood Park, near here, on June 14, with Pres. Wollum presiding. A. Hansen, new supervisor of local grain warehouses, was called upon for a few remarks and gave a brief sketch of the duties of his department and of what is expected of it. The annual business meeting of the ass'n was postponed, on motion, until the next regular meeting. Music, dancing and various other forms of entertainment were then the order of the day.

Crookston, Minn.—The Crookston Milling Co. is making extensive improvements in its elevators at Crookston and at McIntosh. A 20-ton, 30x9-foot Fairbanks Dump Scale with Howe Weightograph, a pneumatic truck lift and new steel grates will be installed here. New equipment at McIntosh will include a new boot tank, head drive, Fairbanks Motors, new Atlas Elevator Belting and cups. All machinery for both jobs was purchased thru Jack Johnson, of R. R. Howell & Co., and the work is being done by Fred Douglas.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to have surrendered its lease on its local terminal elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—Alex E. Izzard is a new member of the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Joseph S. Geisel, Jr.

Green Ridge, Mo.—The Green Ridge Elvtr. recently added an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump to its equipment.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Continental Export Co. of St. Louis will hereafter be known as the Continental Grain Co., in conformity with the style of the other Continental firms in Kansas City, Chicago, Portland, Buffalo and New York.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Under construction for the Famo Feed Milling Co. is a new four-story reinforced concrete feed mill and warehouse, designed to accommodate truck trade. The plant is being fitted with hammer mills, rolls and other machinery for an extension of the company's feed grinding and mixing business.

Kansas City, Mo.—Retirement from the grain futures commission business has been announced by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. On July 1 the Salina and Wichita offices of the company were taken over by James E. Bennett & Co. The Davis-Noland Co.'s decision was due to the passing of the commodity exchange act.

Alma, Mo.—A recent installation was made at the elevator of the Alma Farmers Elvtr. Co. of an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump.

MONTANA

Lindsay, Mont.—The International Elvtr Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind June 15.

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Poplar, Mont.—W. D. Fay has been appointed manager of the Big Flat Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, and has moved his family here.

Laurel, Mont.—The property of the Laurel Milling Co., owned by J. J. Mills, of Billings, burned late last month; loss, about \$50,000.

Chester, Mont.—New roofs and other repairs are being taken care of at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Rapeljo, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has purchased the local elevator of the Montana Elvtr. Co. This leaves but two companies in the field here, each with two elevators, the Occident Elvtr. Co. and the International Elvtr. Co. The latter company purchased the old Farmers Elvtr. a year ago.

Choteau, Mont.—Plans are under way for the re-opening of the Choteau Flour Mill, which for the past several years has been operated in the fall and winter months by the Choteau Implement Co. The promoter of the enterprise is G. S. Schug, of Wichita, Kan., who is having some new equipment installed. The mill is the property of Mrs. A. B. Andrews, formerly of this city, but now of Judith Gap.

NEBRASKA

York, Neb.—The plant of the York Mill & Elvtr. burned on July 2; loss, about \$20,000.

Superior, Neb.—The Superior Milling Co. recently installed two truck lifts in its elevator driveway.

Lexington, Neb.—A. Peter Jensen, for 26 years a grain buyer for the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Loomis, Neb.—Roy Ostgren is the new manager of the Loomis Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. M. Bloom.

Clearwater, Neb.—E. W. and E. M. Taylor offered their elevator here on the C. & N. W. R. R. for sale at public auction on July 2.

Ashland, Neb.—Leo Hayes has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and has moved his family to this point.

Brock, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, closed for several months, has been repaired and re-opened under the management of Fred Wallace.

Benkelman, Neb.—W. J. Marks has resigned his position with the Kellogg Grain Co. here and taken a similar position with an elevator company at Atwood.

Omaha, Neb.—J. P. Zimmerman, of the Zimmerman Grain Co., connected with the Omaha Grain Exchange for 32 years, died, following a heart attack, on July 4.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed new 20-ton scales at its elevator, having a 9x34-foot platform and equipped with a type registering beam.

Marion, Neb.—Stockholders of the Marion Equity Exchange recently voted to re-open its elevator here, and repairs have been made to put it in shape to receive grain.

Campbell, Neb.—Armand L'Heureux has been appointed manager of the Farmers Business Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Joe Meyer, who has taken a similar position at Humphrey, Neb.

Oshkosh, Neb.—A new approach to the elevator dump of the Klinge Hay & Grain Co.'s elevator has been constructed, of concrete and steel. The driveway has been widened three feet, also.

Talmage, Neb.—The Denton Elvtr. has been leased for five years to three elected trustees, J. H. Damme, E. F. Frerichs and E. G. Spencer, and will be known as the Talmage Elvtr. Mr. Denton will continue to operate the Talmage Mills.

Murdock, Neb.—The roof of the Farmers Union Ass'n's elevator at this point was painted recently.

Agnew, Neb.—Gaining entrance by prying open a window, a thief entered the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of June 19, knocked off the safe combination and escaped with the cash. Checks were not disturbed.

Orchard, Neb.—J. E. Meuret, who has operated his elevator here for the past 17 years, has sold it to Gordon Drayton, of Sioux City, and has moved to Brunswick, where he will operate his elevator which he has had at that point also for some time.

Blue Springs, Neb.—Marlin Cullison was injured last month when a 2x4, on which he was standing at the top of the elevator, broke letting him fall about 40 feet. Several ribs were broken and other injuries sustained. He was taken to a hospital in Beatrice.

Ruskin, Neb.—The Ruskin Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator was re-opened on June 22, after it had been closed for a year due to short crops and drouth. C. H. Frye, of Byron, has purchased the building and will operate under the name of the Ruskin Grain Co. E. A. Eggers will be the manager.

Stella, Neb.—H. E. Hanson is building a temporary feed warehouse, to be replaced later with a permanent structure, at his elevator (recently purchased from the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., as reported in the Journals last number). He has also bot an International Truck, which will be used to deliver feeds and serve the farm trade.

Seward, Neb.—F. A. Engler, who with his sons has operated an elevator at Leahey, (Seward p. o.) for many years, has bot the old Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, closed for some time, which will be in charge of Willard Engler, assisted by Guy Martin. Mr. Engler will continue his plant at Leahey, where he manufactures feed and flour.

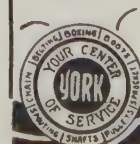
Neligh, Neb.—The Neligh Lbr., Grain & Coal Co. has sold the old elevator on its property to Otto Emerick, who will wreck the structure and use the material in other building operations. This elevator has not been used to any extent for several years, the company using another elevator on its property. The building was erected many years ago.

Superior, Neb.—Grain dealers of southern Nebraska and northern Kansas held a meeting here on June 24 at the Nebraskan Hotel, which was attended by about 60. After enjoying a fine dinner, a number of interesting talks were given, followed by lively discussions of various problems. E. Bossemeyer was chairman for the evening. W. A. Stephens, representative of the Southwest Ass'n of Country Elvtr. Men, addressed the group on the trucking problem that elevator men have been facing during recent years and told of the means being adopted to combat it. Interesting talks were also made by J. F. Moyer, of Dodge City, Kan., sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. and J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Consign!
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

We'll Ship "TODAY"!

IN THE NEXT 30 DAYS THAT
WILL MEAN SOMETHING TO
YOU. AND YOU CAN ORDER
WITHOUT QUOTATION BECAUSE
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



YORK FOUNDRY
YORK, NEBR.
ELEVATOR REPAIRS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Established 1848

Four Generations have shipped their grain to Teasdale. Almost a century of efficient grain service.

Consignments Solicited

Merchants Exchange

St. Louis, Mo.

Cozad, Neb.—The new dehydrating plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., described in detail in the Apr. 8 Journals, was completed and put in service June 17. As the company still has not enough capacity to take care of the demand for its product, another unit will be installed beside the new addition. The meal produced at this plant is used in chicken and rabbit feeds manufactured by the company.

Hastings, Neb.—Max T. Moritz, with the Mendsieck Grain Co. at Hutchinson, Kan., has resigned his position and entered business on his own account, opening a grain brokerage office here and leasing elevators at Hayland, Prosser and at Newmarch, Neb., the houses being owned by the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. New scales and other equipment have been placed in the elevators, which have not been in operation for two years.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting here on June 30, with more than 33 grain elevator men attending. A com'tee consisting of T. M. Buckridge, Brock; Carl Yount, Nebraska City, and George Stites, Union, was appointed by Pres. Stites to act as an arbitration medium in the organization on such questions as the shipment of grain to the market. It was agreed that the 10-day law on storage of grains should remain an individual problem, but the grain elevator men should use moisture tests on this year's wheat in order to remain on the safe side. Views were exchanged regarding trucking problems, but no action was taken. The unanimous re-election of the present officers for another term of one year keeps the following in office: G. A. Stites, pres.; Guy Jones, Eagle, vice-pres.; C. A. Peterson, Lorton, sec. and treas.; Ed Ely, Auburn, Fred Marquardt, Avoca, and Ed Kelly, Cedar Creek, directors.

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON LETTER

Feed and grain receipts at Boston in June, according to the Grain & Flour Exchange, with totals for the first six months of 1936, were: 1500 bus. corn making 2900 bus. since Jan. 1; 9200 bus. oat, making 145,600 bus.; 1100 bus. rye, making 3300 bus.; 10,300 bus. malt making 88,300 bus.; 676 tons millfeed, making 3672 tons; 125 barrels cornmeal, making 1297 barrels; 10,485 cs. and 560 sacks oatmeal, making 105,915 cs. and 10,825 sacks; 93,475 barrels flour, making 606,945 barrels. No wheat or barley was received at Boston in June.—L. V. S.

Management of two well known feed manufacturers in Massachusetts, long under direction of Ernest G. Copp, passed to H. T. Johnson as of July 1, when Mr. Copp retired from active service. They are J. B. Garland & Son, of Worcester, and the E. A. Cowee Co., of Fitchburg. Mr. Copp has served the business for 35 years. With the change in managers, a radical shift in policy became effective. The business of both concerns will be under the personal supervision of Henry L. Atwell, pres. of Unity Feeds, Inc., Boston. Mr. Atwell will continue as pres. of the Boston firm as both Worcester and Fitchburg are within easy reach of Boston.—L. V. S.

Fire wrought havoc with the feed and grain trade of New England recently. Flames destroyed three houses and damaged six others at Greenfield, N. H. One of the houses—an old Colonial mansion—was owned by Charles S. Hopkins, member of the firm of E. C. & W. L. Hopkins, grain and feed dealers. The same day, in Harmony, Me., fire swept thru a moccasin factory and three warehouses, two of which were owned by feed and grain firms. The feed storehouse of A. M. Bailey Co. was damaged to extent of \$3000 and the Checkerboard Grain & Feed Store, owned by the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was damaged to extent of \$1000. Total damage at Greenfield was estimated at \$50,000 and at Harmony at \$85,000.—L. V. S.

Official Brown-Duvel

MOISTURE TESTERS

and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON

ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

Meyer Rosenthal, grain dealer of South Dartmouth, Mass., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court at Boston, a few days ago, listing liabilities of \$7400 and assets of \$2380.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Henry Dickman, manager of the Buffalo office of the Continental Grain Co. for the past 11 years, died June 24.

North Evans, N. Y.—L. A. Hazard's grain mill, shed and warehouse burned June 18, after being struck by lightning; loss, \$10,000.

Waverly, N. Y.—The death of Frederick J. Kieser, head of the feed manufacturing firm of Kasco Mills, Inc., occurred on June 1.

Ellicottville, N. Y.—Fire at the Ellicottville Milling Co.'s plant on June 17 was put out by the fire department before much damage was done.

Little Valley, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co., whose plant sustained a fire loss last month, as reported in the Journals last number, plans the erection of a new, up-to-date elevator to replace the one that burned.

NORTH DAKOTA

Oberon, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s plant sustained wind damage last month.

Adams, N. D.—Burglars obtained \$250 in cash and checks at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office last month.

Forman, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. appointed Victor Isackson temporary manager during the illness of Manager T. Mollerop.

Verendrye, N. D.—H. H. Blackstead now owns the two elevators here, R. F. Neperud having sold his house to Mr. Blackstead some time ago.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—A new dump scale and dump will be installed for the Farmers Grain Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Baker, N. D.—The elevator bins of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have been repaired; the driveway strengthened and other repairs made.

Gardner, N. D.—Repairs are being made at the Gardner Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, the whole building being iron clad and other repairs made. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Joseph Pavsek, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pisek, N. D., for the past 23 years, has been promoted by the company to district superintendent, with his headquarters in this city.

OHIO

Basil, O.—The Basil Elvtr. has purchased a Sidney Corn Sheller and Scalper.

West Unity, O.—The United Grain & Fuel Co. has had its scales and elevator legs repaired.

Summit Station, O.—The Motz-Cook Grain Co. recently installed a special half-ton Sidney Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Grelton, O.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Ass'n sustained wind damage to its elevator plant on June 12.

Bryan, O.—The old Grain dump at the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator has been replaced by an up-to-date one.

South Charleston, O.—The Dewey Bros. Co. recently installed a new grain cleaner in its elevator, in preparation for the harvest rush.

Dixon, O.—The D. W. Long elevator, in addition to a new scale and hoist, has been given a beautiful new coat of aluminum paint.—L.

Rushville (West Rushville p. o.), O.—Henry Clay Shaw, managing partner of the Shaw-Bope Grain Co., died of heart disease on June 13, at the age of 63 years.

Derby, O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co. announced recently that, for the convenience of farmers of this section, the elevator would be open evenings until after the wheat harvest.

Willard, O.—The Buckingham Coal & Supply Co. is the new name of the former Richards Elvtr. Co. Harris Buckingham, former manager of the elevator, has bot the business.

Columbus, O.—Recent new members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the Wise Grain Co., Bellevue; Rudy Grain & Supply Co., Bellevue, and Elmira Elvtr. Co., Elmira.

Toledo, O.—Members of the Board of Trade gave a bon voyage dinner recently for Cyrus S. Coup, of Northwestern Grain & Milling Co., who left on June 23 for an extended European tour.

Cleveland, O.—Shepard, Clark & Co., whole-sale grain, feed and buckwheat, operating here for the past 26 years, are closing up their business, keeping their office open until all standing contracts are filled. Mr. Clark recently suffered a serious stroke of paralysis.

New Jasper, O.—The probate judge has fixed \$2,000 as the minimum price at which the New Jasper Elvtr. (including real estate, machinery and equipment) may be sold by the receiver, in order to wind up the affairs of the partnership between Lester Sidenstick and the late Edgar Huston.

Hancock (McComb p. o.), O.—The McComb Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was struck by lightning during the night of June 29 and burned; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. The elevator contained 800 bus. of corn, 300 bus. of wheat, 700 bus. of oats and a small quantity of millfeed. It will be rebuilt.

Defiance, O.—The June meeting of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city, the first event of which was a ball game in the afternoon between managers and salesmen. Dinner was served in the community room of the high school, after which Eugene Lippincott, attorney of Lima, gave the principal talk of the evening.

Milford Center, O.—The formal opening of the Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n's new feed mill building (described in the June 10 Journals) drew one of the largest crowds, on June 18, seen here in many years. Friends and patrons spent the evening inspecting the new building and equipment and in tripping the light fantastic on the maple floor of the new building. They were served sandwiches and coffee by the host.

Toledo, O.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant was severely damaged by fire on June 22 and several employees were injured. Loss, about \$100,000. Three of the four buildings comprising the plant were destroyed, only one meal warehouse and the dehydrating machinery (somewhat damaged) being left. The local plant was a branch of the Hagerman, N. M., headquarters, and was built only two years ago. The fire was caused by a piece of metal in the grinding machinery. Reconstruction of the plant has already begun.

Circleville, O.—The annual summer meeting of central Ohio grain dealers was held at the Pickaway Country Club, this city, on June 30, under the auspices of the local group of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. All grain dealers were welcome, whether members of the ass'n or not. The festivities started at 2:30 p. m., and in the evening, after a 7:30 o'clock dinner, talks were made by Fred Pond, sec'y of the Buffalo Corn Exchange; Kenneth Crittenden, of Cincinnati, and L. F. Butler, district grain supervisor, Cincinnati. A round table discussion and reports from each territory rounded out the program.

OKLAHOMA

Tahlequah, Okla.—An addition to the grain storage facilities of the Tahlequah Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been completed here.

Canton, Okla.—The Reay Grain Co., a new organization with Scott Reay as manager, has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Reay has been manager of this elevator since its establishment several years ago.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.,

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Selman, Okla.—The Craig elevator here, formerly operated by the Elbert Gass Grain Co., has been leased to Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.

Sand Springs, Okla.—The Durrett Bros. Feed Co. has purchased the Minton Milling Co. and will repair the mill and add another warehouse before starting operations.

Billings, Okla.—The Feuguay Grain Co. has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s 30,000-bu. elevator at this point. It has also leased the Wetmore elevator at Tonkawa, Okla.

Aline, Okla.—J. N. Voorhees has taken the management of the Home Builders Ass'n's elevator here for several months. He has closed his hatchery at Vici and will re-open it in the fall.

Buffalo, Okla.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., have leased the Beaman-Litz elevator here for two years and placed Jim Litz in charge. A full line of feed and coal will be put in after harvest and the elevator kept open.

Laverne, Okla.—The elevator here formerly operated by R. B. Graves is being opened this season by the Kimbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex., with George Dain as local manager. Needed repairs have been made and some new machinery installed.

Collinsville, Okla.—The Holloway-Grover Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 3:30 a. m., June 15. This elevator was one of the first built along the Santa Fe right-of-way when the railroad was first built in 1900. C. D. Holloway, one of the owners, was the manager.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the elevator of the Mooreland Grain Exchange from C. A. Miles, who only recently purchased the property. Mr. Miles will remain as manager, and all three of the elevators will be operated by the Farmers Co.

Clyde, Okla.—The new 60,000-bu. elevator of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n (described previously in the Journals) has been completed by the Van Ness Const. Co. and received its first load of new wheat on June 11. O. L. Sturtz is the manager. The company owns and leases a number of elevators in this state.

Autwine (Ponca City p. o.), Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. has purchased the grain elevator here from Mrs. A. J. Esch, of Tonkawa. The company now owns 10 elevators in northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas, having a combined capacity of 151,000 bus., the local elevator having a capacity of 12,000 bus. Headquarters are at Deer Creek, Okla.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has transferred Paul Taylor from its Garfield, Wash. office to its office here.

Olympia, Wash.—A federal judge at Spokane June 9 declared the compensating sales tax of the State of Washington on goods sold from outside invalid.

Buhl, Ida.—The Buhl Seed & Grain Co. is building a two-story addition to its warehouse, of concrete and frame construction with a composition roof.

Colton, Wash.—A new elevator having a capacity of 53,000 bus. is under construction here for Casper Hamp, proprietor of the Colton Flour Mills. It will consist of 12 bins.

Olympia, Wash.—The Superior Court has declared the Washington State Unemployment Insurance Act unconstitutional and an appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Pasco, Wash.—The new manager of the local office of Frank Hurst, grain dealer of Wash-tuca, Wash., is E. S. Johnston, formerly with the Continental Grain Co., at Spokane.

Willada (Lancaster p. o.), Wash.—The 100,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the St. John Grain Growers, as reported in the May 25 Journals, is being wired for electricity.

Ephrata, Wash.—Fire which broke out in the early morning hours of June 26 destroyed the warehouse of the Farmers' Warehouse Co. here, with all equipment, valued at upwards of \$26,000.—F. K. H.

Troy, Ida.—The Latah County Grain Growers Ass'n has completed the addition to its grain warehouse here, which is the same size as the original building (built last year), 40x100 feet, giving the ass'n a total capacity of 150,000 bus at this point. The platform built by the ass'n at Joel last year for extra capacity, is to be covered at once. The total capacity of the Joel warehouse is 250,000 bus.

Bellingham, Wash.—The Port of Bellingham contemplates the erection of an elevator here which it will lease to the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n. Bids will be called about the middle of August.

Lynden, Wash.—A grain warehouse and office building will be erected soon for the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, the structure to be one story with basement, 120x140 feet in size, of steel and re-inforced concrete construction.

Garfield, Wash.—Paul Taylor, local representative of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., who has been in the Garfield office for the past year, has been promoted to the Pendleton office, being succeeded here by James Robbie, who comes from Colfax.

Seattle Wash.—Dewey Leach, former manager of the local office of Kerr Gifford & Co., who has been with that company for over 20 years, died June 26, after an illness extending over the greater part of a year. Mr. Leach was only 39 years of age.

Almira, Wash.—The Almira Trading Co.'s grain elevator and feed business, has been dissolved by vote of the directors. The company was organized in 1914 and was a consolidation of the Blinn & Howard Merc. Co. and the Centrai Milling Co.—F. K. H.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Imperial Feed & Grain Co. recently completed an addition to its plant, giving it one-third more room. The addition, which is 155 feet long and 28 feet wide, will be occupied by the office, sales room and storage and display space for feeds.

Portland, Ore.—The Northwestern Feed Co., manufacturer of dairy and poultry feeds, recently moved from its former location on N. W. 15th Ave. to a concrete building which it has leased on S. E. 17th Ave. and which has been altered to fit the company's needs.

Condon, Ore.—The Condon Grain Growers have bot the local grain warehouses from the Farmers National Warehouse Co., thus ending negotiations covering two years. Included in the transaction are the concrete elevator and warehouse here, two warehouses at Mikkalo, two at Shuter and two at Clem.

South Bend, Wash.—A shell crushing plant is to be erected here by the W. J. Lake Co., of Seattle. The plant is to be constructed as near as possible to the site of the proposed co-operative steam cannery to minimize cost of transportation, as the crusher will take the greater part of its raw shell from the cannery waste.

Wendell, Ida.—The Wendell Elvtr. Co. will start construction soon of a new warehouse and seed and bean cleaning plant in connection with its elevator here. The new building will include an addition to the east end of the present structure and an L to the north, giving additional space of about 35x110 feet, two stories high.

Nez Perce, Ida.—The Nez Perce-Rochdale Co. is improving its two elevators here by a new air dump, concrete double dump pit and other changes. A new and wider driveway serving both elevators is to be added as soon as the pits are finished. The improvements will increase the speed and efficiency of the elevators about 50%.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Warehouse Co. declared an 8% dividend of \$1200 and a 3c per bus. patronage dividend on 360,000 bus. of wheat. Vic Donis, manager. The Marcellus Elvtr. Co. declared an 8% dividend amounting to \$1600 and a 3c per bus. patronage dividend on 147,000 bus. of wheat. Henry Cordes, Jr., was retained as manager.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—M. G. Rossi, of Portland, was elected pres. of the North Pacific Millers' Ass'n at its annual meeting June 27 at the Multnomah Hotel. P. J. McKenney, the retiring vice-president, presided. Harvey V. Jackson, of Tacoma, was named vice-pres.; L. P. Baumann, Seattle, director; P. J. McKenney, Portland, director, and R. D. Lytle, of Tacoma was re-elected sec'y. The principal speaker was Jesse B. Smith, pres. of the Millers' National Federation.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Alfred Lawton, Jr., for many years identified with the hay and grain business at Pittsburgh, and manager of Heck & Co. until its close Jan. 1, has opened offices in the Empire Bldg. under his own name and will do a general hay and grain business.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Argonne, S. D.—The elevator of the Fleischmann Malting Co. was recently painted.

Herreid, S. D.—A new manlift has been installed at the elevator of the Independent Grain Co.

Scotland, S. D.—J. P. Schmidt has rented his elevator and coal sheds to James Carlton, of Armour.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new automatic loading-out scale at its elevator.

Clark, S. D.—Lightning rods have been installed on the feed mill and grain storage warehouse of W. E. Henry.

Woonsocket, S. D.—John Honlihan, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died in a hospital in Mitchell, June 30.

Gettysburg, S. D.—E. S. Markovetz has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has moved his family to this point.

Canning, S. D.—W. S. Leeper has closed his elevators at this point and at Akin because drouth and grasshoppers have ruined crop prospects.

Oldham, S. D.—M. C. Johnson closed his elevator for several days last month to permit repairs and improvements to be made in preparation for the coming harvest.

Ree Heights, S. D.—Hugh H. Gardner, of Rapid City, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Bill Simms, former manager, has a similar position at Tripp, S. D.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A complete feed mill, including a one-ton mixer, a combination feeder, scalper and magnetic separator and a 40-h.p. motor has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

McIntosh, S. D.—O. W. Muench, manager of the Equity Exchange Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position and moved to the southern part of the state. Mr. Muench is an old-time resident here.

Langford, S. D.—Palmquist & Shoemaker have improved the equipment of their elevator by the installation of a new 15-ton truck scale and dump, and by rebuilding the driveway. The elevator has been painted also.

Holmquist, S. D.—A 22,000-bu. elevator has been erected for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., equipped with a 20-ton dump scale, with a 26x9-foot platform, a 100-bu. hopper scale and motors thruout for power.

Parker, S. D.—Charles B. Darby, elevator operator, was killed June 20 when the dump of the elevator fell on him. There was no witness to the accident, the body being found by a farmer when he drove into the elevator to get a load of corn.

Veblen, S. D.—The Hendrickson elevator, which was recently purchased by C. B. Satre, has been overhauled, a new 20-ton scale has been installed, foundations repaired and the sides of the elevator and the coal sheds repaired and painted.

Elk Point, S. D.—Charles Gill, manager of the Mullaney Elvtr., suffered two broken ribs recently, while preparing to load a box car with corn at the elevator, caused by a broken step which made him fall against the car. Later the same day the great toe on his right foot was smashed by a door falling on it.

SOUTHEAST

Monroe, N. C.—Rebuilding of its plant that burned in May is planned by the Henderson Roller Mills. A loss of \$75,000, with partial insurance, was sustained.

Richmond, Va.—At the Piedmont Millers Ass'n convention, held in this city June 18-19, the following officers were elected: Pres., E. W. Newman, Ashland, Va.; first vice-pres., C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; second vice-pres., R. G. Wray, Reidsville, N. C.; sec'y-treas., S. F. Poinexter, Richmond, Va.

TENNESSEE

Union City, Tenn.—The Model Mill Co.'s flour mill burned June 17; loss, \$75,000; partly insured.

Nashville, Tenn.—Small damage was done by fire at the grain elevator of the Nashville Cotton Oil Mill on June 25.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—The Archer Grain Co., Inc., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—James E. Bennett & Co. have moved their local offices in the Fair Bldg. to the floor of the Grain Exchange.

Farwell, Tex.—G. A. Wulfman, pioneer grain dealer here, who retired several years ago, died June 14. He was at one time postmaster at Farwell.

Lamesa, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co. recently completed the installation of an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump at its local plant.

Clifton, Tex.—The Texas Milling Co. has improved the equipment of its plant by the installation of an electric worm gear overhead traveling K. C. Truck Dump.

Temple, Tex.—A warehouse of the Wendland Grain Co. burned last month. About 600 bales of corn shucks was in the building. This was the third warehouse fire for the company in recent months, in each instance corn shucks being the chief commodity stored.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—A new company has been formed here by J. B. Simpson, manager of Burrus Feed Mills at Dallas for several years, to operate the Mytinger Grain Co.'s feed mill under the name of the Southwest Feed Mills, of which Mr. Simpson will be general manager. Associated with him in the enterprise are the Kell and Mytinger interests.

Orange, Tex.—Charles O. Noble and J. H. Trotter, both of Lake Charles, have bot the Orange Rice Mill Co.'s plant, which they are having overhauled from top to bottom and modernized and increasing the capacity from 2,300 to 3,000 barrels a day. About \$35,000 will be spent in reconstruction and re-equipping the plant, which will be ready to operate before the rice milling season begins. They will continue the old name, the Orange Rice Mill Co.

Houston, Tex.—The business, properties and assets of the American Maid Flour Mills, of this city, are being taken over by a new concern, the Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co., possession being given to the new owners on July 7. The new company does not include any of the officers or stockholders of the American Maid, the ownership being entirely new. The plant includes wheat storage capacity of about 800,000 bus. and a milling capacity of 1,400 barrels of flour daily.

UTAH

Gunnison, Utah.—A 32x56-foot feed mill is being erected for the Hermansen Roller Mill & Elvtr. Co. here. It will be fitted with complete feed grinding and mixing equipment.

WISCONSIN

Tomahawk, Wis.—The Northern Hay & Grain Co. has bot the feed and flour business of Robert O. Whipple and will operate it as the Badger Supply Co.

Jefferson Junction, Wis.—Fire on July 1 at the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co.'s plant, caused a loss of \$150,000 to the malt elevator, which will be rebuilt immediately.

Janesville, Wis.—The Farley Feed Co. is the new name of the Green-Farley Co., being a change in name only, as Mr. Farley has been the sole owner of the business for some time.

Spring Valley, Wis.—The Valley Elvtr. Co. has installed some new elevating machinery and has remodeled its building to provide more storage space. A new elevator pit has been put in also.

Madison, Wis.—The state supreme court on June 29 sustained the assessment provision in the state N. R. A. The court held the state had power to assess industry for its own regulation and to delegate that authority to an administrative body. Code fees were in question in a petition by the Trade Practice Commission after the Wisconsin Contractors Ass'n had notified its 500 members that the assessments were an unconstitutional levy.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The steamer James McAlpine loaded 248,831 bus. of wheat June 23, destined for Buffalo.

The rate of interest for July has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5% per annum.

The William O. Goodrich Co., a subsidiary of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., will resume for about two months the manufacture of linseed oil which was discontinued about five years ago. The plant has been devoted to the manufacture of soybean oil and meal the past year, but supplies of the soybean are not available at present. When the new soybean crop begins to move, about Oct. 15, the mill will again go into soybean oil and meal production.

Placid Silver Lake was the scene, on the afternoon of June 25, of a frightful marine disaster. No lives were actually lost—only a lot of dignity. It happened at the annual party given to the men on 'Change by Ed Hiemke, of L. Bartlett & Sons Grain Co., at his summer home on the lake, when a pier collapsed, and six well known grain men were plunged into at least six inches of water. Wild panic ensued, but all six managed to scramble to safety, and were greeted with raucous and unfeeling laughter on the part of the forty-seven dry ones ashore. Ed Hiemke must have had a premonition, for he was there to fit—or rather misfit—them out with dry clothing, and their appearance was cause for greater merriment. The six victims of the catastrophe were: Ed LaBudde, Dewey Hales, Charlie Gorman, Robert Lamb, Art Ladish and John Davis. Ed Hiemke says he can't understand it, because he has served the very same brand of beer at his parties for the past ten years, and his pier never acted like that before.

Pacific Grain Dealers Oppose Political Intrigue

(Continued from page 26)

pose of maintaining for the farmer pure strains of seed wheat.

Regional Meetings

WHEREAS, the program of regional meetings as undertaken by this ass'n in the past year has produced excellent results in building the trade interest necessary for support of our organization's activities.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this convention urges continuance of these meetings on a larger scale.

Com'te recommendations adopted at the convention involved truck-peddlers, and trade considerations in grain grading:

Transportation

WHEREAS, the independent trucker-peddler of grain, has wreaked such havoc in middle western marketing areas and

WHEREAS, we believe the problem is one which is rapidly becoming of similar menace to the legitimate grain business in the Pacific Northwest and

WHEREAS, we are strongly in favor of adopting a definite policy on this matter before the danger point is reached.

THEREFORE, we the com'te on transportation, recommend that the policy of this ass'n in 1936-37 shall be favorable to the principle of a truck buyers law or similar regulation which will make the truck-peddler meet the same business qualifications with regard to bonds, licenses, financial qualifications, etc., as does the country elevator operator and grain dealer.

WHEREAS, there are so many ramifications on the subject, of complex problems, we recommend the chair appoint a fact finding commit-

tee to make further study with recommendations and complete report be submitted prior to the legislative meetings in the respective states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Grades

Grade standards have had a very careful going over of recent years so that there was not a great deal submitted to this com'te for discussion. But,

Because of a noted increase in cockle and vetch in wheat from the Palouse and Camas Prairie, and because of an experience with cobs and chaff as "material, except other grain," and

Because of a distinct difference in value, to various types of processors or users, of wheat grading down because of "MEOG."

This Com'te recommends that Inspection Departments be requested to show under remarks on the grade certificates, the character of "MEOG" when this is a factor, for purposes of careful description.

ELECTION placed all last year's officials back in office for another year. They are: Frank M. Baller, Spokane, pres.; E. A. Boyd, vice-pres., A. J. Haile, treas., and Ron Kennedy, executive sec'y, all of Spokane, Wash.

Elected to the Board were: Sol Reiman, Odessa, Wash., and J. E. Trimble, Garfield, Wash., for the independent farmers' warehouse firms; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle, and A. J. Haile, Spokane, for the old line warehouse firms; Clark Israel, Dayton, Wash., and Geo. Schultz, Reardan, Wash., for the co-operatives; Louis F. Hopkins, Pomeroy, Wash., and C. F. Patterson, Colfax, Wash., for the single, non-trading warehouse operators; J. J. Chisholm, Walla Walla, Wash., and E. A. Boyd, Spokane, for the country grain dealers; Hugh A. Martin, and A. M. Chrystall, Portland, for the exporters; W. H. Younger, Waitsburg, Wash., and Paul G. Ostrout, Portland, for the millers; Vonley Miller, Lewiston, Ida., and H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash., for the feed dealers; B. H. Kiose, Spokane, and Gordon T. Shaw, Seattle, for the brokers.

Elected to serve with Pres. Baller on the Executive Com'te were A. J. Haile, Sol Reiman, E. Boyd, George Schultz, and J. E. Trimble.

RAY BOWDEN, Minneapolis, new sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and Thos. Y. Wickham, Chicago, made the principal addresses of the one-day meeting. Both vigorously opposed disruption of the grain industry by "bureaucratic conquest," lauding the grain industry as one of the first forms of trade, developed naturally along sound, economical lines to its present state of efficiency. The address of Mr. Wickham was ordered printed for general distribution.

The social highlight of the meeting was held in the annual evening banquet and dance, attended by 300 grain dealers, their wives, and sweethearts.

While many of the delegates started for their homes in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, on the day following the convention, many also stayed to enjoy golf at the Lewiston Country Club, and other recreational programs arranged by the local com'te.

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 IMLAY ST., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Nicollet, Minn.—A seed and feed store has been opened here by the Murphy Products Co., of Burlington, Wis.

Hemet, Cal.—Ralph J. Early is now manager of the Hemet Valley Feed & Seed Co., as successor to Don Arrowsmith, who has gone with the Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Buhl, Idaho—A 2-story addition, 30x100 ft., to its warehouse is being constructed by the Buhl Seed & Grain Co. Some new cleaning equipment has been purchased.

Redmond, Ore.—An alsike clover seed cleaning plant, 50x100 ft., will be added by E. O. Adams. The building will be of stone and house one of the most up-to-date cleaning plants in Central Oregon.

Indio, Cal.—The W. D. Dickey Seed Co. has been formed by Will D. Dickey, formerly of Brawley, but recently local manager for the Cuff-Archias Seed Co., whose local business he will take over.

Louisville, Ky.—Wm. Peyton Hall died June 20 after an operation for gall bladder trouble. He was pres. of the Hall Seed Co., formerly the Southern Seed Co., and had been pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n. He is survived by his wife.

Spokane, Wash.—The Jacklin Seed Co. has purchased a site for a warehouse, 49x80 ft., with 4-story cleaning and hand picking tower for peas, beans and other seeds. The company has contracted for a large acreage of peas.

Reinbeck, Iowa—An addition, 40x40 ft., is being constructed by the Pioneer Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co., for additional shellers and more room for grading. An additional building also has been leased, for a term of five years.

LaGrande, Ore.—Seed crops are the ideal agricultural industry for Union county. A plot of land planted to crested wheat broke a world's record for production during the past year by yielding more than 1,000 pounds of seed per acre.—F. K. H.

Hot Springs, Mont.—Taylor Seed Cleaner & Grader Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000 to be divided into 15,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each; incorporators: Frank O. Taylor, W. B. Myler, M. C. Ford, Freeman A. Halverson and A. S. Ainsworth.

Ellensburg, Wash.—A pea warehouse 45x180 ft. will be built by the Rogers Seed Co., whose present building housing the cleaning mill is 36x120, part of it two stories high. The new warehouse will be 16 ft. high, and include a room 20x40 for fumigating a carload of peas at one time.

Lafayette, Ind.—Seedsmen and others handling seeds will meet in the Memorial Union Building of Purdue University for a one day conference July 17. The meeting itself will be in charge of Prof. H. R. Kraybill, State Agronomist and Seed Commissioner. The program is as follows: "Indiana Seed Law," H. R. Kraybill; "The Weed Control Program in Indiana," O. C. Lee; "Weeds from the Standpoint of the Seedsmen," A. H. Flanagan.

Korean Lespedeza

By A. E. ALDOUS of Kansas State College

Korean lespedeza is an annual legume closely related to the common Japanese lespedeza that grows naturally in southeastern Kansas. However, it is much hardier and makes a ranker growth, growing to a height of 12 to 18 inches. It is very leafy and has fine stems. This combined with its high palatability and nutritive content makes it an excellent forage crop.

Regardless of the fact that Korean lespedeza is an annual, it produces enough seed even under heavy grazing to maintain the stand. Where it is grown for seed, enough seed is scattered in harvesting to produce a good stand the following year. The seed that is shattered will get in contact with the soil without any tillage treatment and will germinate the next spring.

Korean lespedeza is adapted to a wide range of soils. It has given good results on poor, thin lands, and is not sensitive to acidity. It will stand considerable drought, especially after the plants get well started. The root system is extensive enough to protect sloping land from eroding. The ease with which it can be started also helps to make it well suited in improving land of this kind.

Perhaps the greatest value that Korean lespedeza will have in Kansas will be for pasture improvement. This is due to the fact that it can be established by broadcasting the seed on the surface in the late winter without any soil treatment. It is also very palatable and nutritious to all classes of livestock and no cases are recorded where it has caused bloating. Most of its growth is made during the dry summer months when little growth is made by most pasture plants. It also produces considerable forage and will stand close grazing. On pasture having considerable bare ground four pounds of seed should be sown per acre.

Korean lespedeza can also be seeded with tame grasses and in mixtures with several grasses. It is well adapted to use with orchard grass to fill in spaces between the bunches. The yield of bluegrass pasture can be greatly increased by the use of this legume, since its principal growth is made during the summer when bluegrass is dormant.

When Korean lespedeza is grown for seed it should be sown at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre. On good land it can be seeded with a nurse crop, using a half seeding of oats, or in the extreme eastern part of the state, it has been successfully grown by seeding on winter wheat during late February or early March. The yield of seed will range from 200 to 600 pounds per acre. The second year the production of seed may exceed these amounts. No special machinery is necessary in growing a seed crop as it can be cut with a mower and threshed in a grain thresher.

While Korean lespedeza is not recom-

mended as a hay crop, it may have considerable value for this purpose on acid land and on thin soils where other leguminous hay crops cannot be successfully grown. The yields obtained from hay range from less than a ton to about 2½ tons per acre, depending on the quality of the land and seasonal growing conditions.

Co-operation Keynote in Seed Analysts' Meet

Co-operation between official analysts and each branch of the seed industry, was the keynote of the 28th annual convention of the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America, meeting at Rochester, N. Y., June 16-18, and at Geneva, N. Y., June 19.

PRES. W. O. WHITCOMB stressed this point in his "The Other Fellow's Viewpoint," wherein he discussed the relationships between the analysts, producers, retailers, jobbers and consumers of seeds.

EARL M. PAGE, St. Louis, talked on co-operation between the analysts and the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, giving the viewpoint of the jobbers.

OFFICERS elected are: G. A. Elliott, Ottawa, Ont., pres.; Miss Emma F. Sirrine, Washington, D. C., vice-pres.; W. A. Davidson, Washington, D. C., sec'y; C. W. Leggatt, Ottawa, Ont., editor News Letter; R. H. Porter, Ames, Ia., chairman research com'te.

New York Seedsmen Elect Officers

Nearly 50 were in attendance at the second annual convention of the New York State Seed Ass'n, held at Syracuse, June 22.

M. T. MUNN, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, an honorary member of the organization, reviewed his impressions at the meeting of the Official Seed Analysis Ass'n of North America, held at Rochester the previous week.

Acceptance of four new members brought the membership roster to 49.

ELECTION of officers placed: Spencer B. Eddy, Cambridge, pres.; Joseph R. Page, Greene, vice-pres.; Geo. B. Weaver, Fredonia, sec'y-treas. These officers and F. W. Eberle, of Albany, B. F. Metcalf, of Chittenango, Harry Glen, of Rochester, and Harry Candy, New York City, were elected to serve on the executive com'te.

A prominent speaker entertained the delegates with humorous stories following the annual banquet.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June compared with June, 1935, in bus. except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED		Shipments	
Receipts		1936	1935
Chicago	1,000	114,000	2,000
Duluth	290,269	5,394	3,692
Minneapolis	250,880	317,940	185,950
Superior	219,755	1,166	68,890
KAFIR AND MILO			
Hutchinson	11,000	5,500	.....
Kansas City	148,400	60,200	114,000
Wichita	3,900	3,900	2,600
CANE SEED			
Ft. Worth	2,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	4,200	4,200
SORGHUMS			
Ft. Worth	71,500	45,100	77,000
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	.....	45,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	33,000	.....	45,300
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	461,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	337,120	.....	30,250
SOYBEANS			
Chicago	1,315,000	141,000	917,000
Peoria	7,000	100,800	.....
Toledo	95,200	.....	.....

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Southern Seedsmen Hold Biggest Convention

Seedsmen of the south gathered in greater numbers for the 18th annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, held June 25-27, at Dallas, Tex., home of the "Texas Centennial" than ever before.

The convention opened with a morning session on the 25th. Pres. E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., presided.

Bishop Harry T. Moore, Dallas, gave the invocation.

Hon. Geo. Sergeant, mayor of Dallas, briefly welcomed the delegates, and lauded the Centennial Exposition, inviting all to attend.

W. P. Wood, Jr., responded for the convention.

Pres. Hicks gave his annual address, saying:

PRES. HICKS' SUGGESTIONS

Business conditions have greatly improved in the last two years. The purchasing power of farm trade has gone up 100%. We no longer have trouble from free distribution of garden seeds. The government has bought ton after ton of field seeds for soil conservation work, which has supported and strengthened the seed markets at a time when support was needed. Government purchases have been added business, planted on acres that would not otherwise have been purchased.

Government methods of purchasing and paying on seed contracts have sorely worried many seedsmen. An attempt to co-operate with the purchasing division of the federal government on the part of the seed trade, thru a com'tee, failed.

When figuring margins seedsmen should keep in mind the Old Age Pension and the Social Security Acts. Taxes under these acts will have to come out of net profits.

I believe the seed trade can profit from organization of state seed councils. Here such an organization would be known as the Texas Seed Council, composed of one delegate from each of the following organizations, Agricultural Commissioners Ass'n, Pure Seed Ass'n of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, Commercial Seed Analysts, Official Seed Analysts, Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, Agronomy division of the College of Agriculture, three delegates from the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, and two from the Texas Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

My recommendations for the incoming pres. and his executive com'tee are: that seed councils be established in each state covered by the Southern Ass'n; that in case a seed laboratory is established by the American Seed Trade Ass'n, we give it wholehearted support; and that we increase our support of Ray Hastings and his All-American Selections.

Martin Yopp, Frank D. Keller and W. P. Wood, Jr., were appointed as a com'tee to report on the pres.'s address.

Pres. Hicks appointed Lane Wilson, L. F. Young and Stuart Simpson, to the Resolutions Com'tee.

The annual report of Sec'y-Treas. Frank S. Love was followed by appointment of P. E. Nearn, Duncan Fort, and Joe Mitchell as an auditing com'tee.

Thursday Afternoon Session

JOE L. MITCHELL, Memphis, was the principal speaker at the second session, explaining "Soil Conservation." Said he: "I believe we have gotten about all we may expect from

the Soil Conservation Program. It now appears as tho every farmer in this country should have a surplus of seed to sell next year and ever after. But I have never seen the year when some sections did not fail to produce certain crops, and required the services of seedsmen; and when a great many farmers failed to find it more economical to deal with the seeds men than to save their own seed.

"The Agricultural Conservation Program was the salvation of the seedsmen this year. I believe it will continue a valuable aid in the future."

M. C. GOODRICH, Chicago, considered seed stores a logical outlet for allied merchandise, such as poultry equipment, insecticides, and kindred equipment.

STUART C. SIMPSON, Monticello, Fla., discussing "Crotalaria and Its Uses," described the three types, Spectabilis, Intermedia and Striata, and explained that the Florida Experiment Station has found Crotalaria improves the soil for crops that follow it.

Friday Morning Session

ALBERT H. MANGELSDORF, St. Louis, denounced itinerant truckers at the third session, in reviewing seed history. Said Mr. Mangelsdorf: "In the older countries there are individual seed houses which have been continuously in existence for over 200 years.

"I most earnestly submit that it is wrong for seedsmen to tolerate a situation which rewards the unscrupulous and irresponsible dealer or truck peddler and penalizes the many better dealers who are trying to uphold standards. If the field seed business is to continue to occupy its rightful position of importance in the agricultural development of our national economy, it is because it will have been built on the sound basis of rendering a proper service; and I cannot emphasize too strongly that seed dealers are not getting the proper help in those states which are condoning by their laxity the infractions, not only of their own seed laws, but of decent commercial standards, and we cannot protest too often."

W. P. WOOD, JR., Richmond, Va., added another year to his records on "Price Fluctuations," which he has carefully studied for several years.

CHAIRMAN YOPP, reporting for the Com'tee on Pres.'s Address, concurred in all recommendations of Pres. Hicks.

Friday Afternoon Session

SECY LOVE led an informal discussion on "Bags Extra," at the fourth session. His poll of opinions showed a consensus that no extra charges should be made for bags, tho two members vigorously contended that such charges should be made.

JOHN W. MATHYS, Minneapolis, followed his address on "Warehousing" with a motion

picture, showing the varied steps in gathering, testing, cleaning, sorting, etc., of seeds.

Saturday Morning Session

All membership applications that had been presented during the business sessions of the organization were favorably passed upon at the fifth session, and the applicants formally accepted.

The following officers were unanimously elected: A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., pres.; W. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., first vice-pres.; Frank Keller, Shawnee, Okla., second vice-pres.; Frank S. Love, sec'y-treas.; A. W. Tibbitts, ass't sec'y.

Named to the executive com'tee was the incoming pres. and the last five past-presidents.

Retiring Pres. Hicks was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain in appreciation of his services.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Entertainment

AN INFORMAL annual banquet was held in the roof garden of the Adolphus hotel Thursday evening. It was followed by a floor show of dancers and music. When this was concluded the 300 present had the hall and the orchestra free for their own dancing, with the help of a master of ceremonies to make everyone feel well acquainted.

FRIDAY evening an outdoor steak barbecue was conducted for the delegates at the Dallas Country Club. A group of colored entertainers sang during the dining at tables on the terrace, and music was available for dancing.

Southern Convention Notes

S. HOWES CO. displayed several labor saving and grade improving machines used by the seed trade. Several of the company's "Eureka" machines were on display. This is the 80th anniversary of the S. Howes organization.

ATTRACTIVE SOUVENIRS were distributed by several of the exhibitors, among them White Shaw cowboy hats by the Fulton Bag Co.; "Scratch Me" Pup match stands by the Battle Creek Dog Food Co., pencils by J. C. Robinson Seed Co., and knives by Albert Dickinson Co.

A SPECIAL CAR carried seedsmen from Chicago and the east to Dallas. It stopped over at St. Louis on the Wednesday preceding the opening session, where the seedsmen were royally entertained by the Corneli Seed Co., and Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., with luncheon, and trips thru both of the company's plants.

Fort William, Ont.—A plague of caterpillars came to an end by means of a plague among the caterpillars, according to C. H. Miles, arriving last month from the worm infested Hymers area. The plague is taking the worms before they reach the cocoon stage, and Mr. Miles reasons that this season should be the last in which a serious caterpillar plague is suffered for some years.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

**GARDEN SEED
FIELD CORN
SWEET CORN
GRASS SEED
SEED OATS**

GROVERS OF DEPENDABLE SEED

WRITE FOR
INFORMATION
& PRICES

GREEN SPRINGS
THE O.V.M. SEED CO. OHIO

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Selling or Buying

FIELD SEED

in the great Northwest?
Write, wire or phone the
nearest warehouse of the

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

SIoux CITY, IA.
CARROLL, IA.
ALGONA, IA.
NORFOLK, NEB.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.
FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALBERT LEA, MINN.
BILLINGS, MONT.

Dallas Attracts Farm Seed Group

At the close of an interesting, well attended meeting in Dallas, Tex., on June 29, the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, elected to head the group thru the ensuing year: J. H. Withey, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman; Earl Page, St. Louis, Mo., vice-chairman; John Smith, Toledo, O., sec'y; A. H. Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind., treas.

Chairman Edwards' Address

CHAIRMAN ROY EDWARDS, Kansas City, in his annual address, reviewed activities of the Group during the last year. He said:

"We must face new facts as they arise and adjust our policies not alone to cope with the rapid changes of the hour, but to improve conditions so as to maintain the high standards in the seed industry. There is no industry of such major importance to our agricultural interests, requiring such a large outlay of both capital and credit, that is so underfinanced as the seed business.

The forces of time and change have dealt none too kindly with our industry and some of those to whom we have looked for guidance and support in the past years in marketing of these crops are curtailed and unwilling or unable to meet the issue.

Past performance of the industry in making too high prices, or following a blind alley of competition, without full consideration of all the factors, as crop production, surplus, buying power, financial conditions and trends, has caused us to be caught between the mill stones of supply and demand, to our loss, and heaped upon us the criticism of excessive speculation, and profits too small in proportion to the risks involved and services rendered.

We know of the criticisms directed toward us from financial channels, so I quote from one who until recently has been quite a factor in our industry—"Our board of directors has decided to withdraw from the seed business because they feel that it is a type of merchandising entirely different from anything in which they are now engaged. They do not like the speculative angle and they criticize the seed business because of its limited turn-over in comparison with other types of merchandising. I believe you can realize that men who are accustomed to types of business that have a balanced operation through a twelve months' period would have difficulty becoming adjusted to the seed business. There are many other angles, of course. The seed industry as a whole is poorly financed, the credit situation is very bad; long time future bookings to the small dealer who many times is not responsible and in the case of a market decline, you are left holding the bag. Our directors realize that they could never become seed minded. They have other large operations that are making much more money than the seed business ever

could and they are doing it without speculative hazard."

Such criticism offers much food for thought. No apology is necessary for the caliber and capacity of the leaders of the seed industry. We are engaged in other lines as well as in the seed business and we believe that the average seed executive measures up to the best in other industries. But for some reason we have allowed too many unsound policies to creep into our operations; not alone markets made on insufficient facts, blind following of competition, but too small gross profits, excessive credits, unsound bookings, repricing of orders—and what not."

H. H. MILLER, Bloomington, Ill., chairman of the Com'te on Experiment Stations of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, composed of himself, E. M. Page, W. R. Amon, D. R. Van Atta, E. W. Willard, and F. Taylor Woodruff, recommended regional meetings in the following report:

The seed trade and the experiment stations are practically unanimous in their desire to co-operate with each other to a greater degree. On the one hand we have a group, who are interested primarily in research and on the other, a group who are interested primarily in distribution. There is no doubt but that each group would benefit by a better understanding of the other's problems.

It is obviously impossible for the experiment stations and the seedsmen to get together on a national basis. In many instances it would be possible to meet on somewhat of a regional basis and the Com'te believes that greater efforts should be made to get regional groups together for discussion of common problems. State seed organizations have profited by contacts with their own experiment stations.

This should be developed on a larger scale and taken into regional meetings for discussion of common problems. Such meetings would also tend to put before the experiment station more forcibly the problems of the seedsmen so far as varieties, certification, etc., are concerned.

The stations have expressed confidence in the seed trade.

The seed trade in many instances has raised the question of experiment stations entering into the seed business. Whether or not it would be good policy for the seed trade to combat such practices in a forcible, militant manner is not for this com'te to decide. It is, however, very clear that a closer understanding between the seedsmen and the stations will do much to attain the seedsmen's desires.

In most cases we find the experiment stations distributing seed, not necessarily from the standpoint of profit to themselves, but because they feel, in some cases, the seedsmen do not offer proper distribution channels. Therefore, it seems to this com'te that it is up to the seedsmen to demonstrate to the station that he is the only logical agency for distribution of new types and varieties.

Research is gaining momentum and moving forward much faster than it was fifteen or

twenty years ago. Some of these new developments will have a profound effect on the seed trade and the seed business in general.

We feel most strongly that the seed trade should make every effort to foster a closer relationship between themselves and the research agencies of the United States.

Supply Trade

Engineering construction contract awards during the first six months of 1936 were \$1,121,373,000 against \$657,271,000 in the corresponding 1935 period.

Boston, Mass.—Stanley M. Mercier, for many years connected with the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., has joined the sales and engineering staff of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

Wichita, Kan.—L. J. Griffiths, who has been representing the Essmuller Mill Furnishing Co. in the Kansas and Oklahoma territory, has made a connection with Forster Mfg. Co. to represent it in the same territory.

Orlando, Fla.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Florida Building Material Institute, Inc., its officers, directors and members, alleging violation of the Commission Act through suppression of competition in the sale of lumber and other building materials.

New York, N. Y.—The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. has just issued a complete, illustrated folder, showing the application of Cyanogas to elevators and mills. The folder is replete with information of value to the operator, and will aid him materially in applying fumigant. A copy will be sent Journal readers who write the company.

Chicago, Ill.—The wide popularity and extensive use of the Calumet Elevator Bucket is best shown by the recent purchase of this bucket by the following companies: Spencer Kellogg & Sons; Dreyfus & Co.; Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.; Williams Bros.; Memphis Public Elevator Co.; Mayflower Mills; Central Soya Co.; Rosenbaum Calumet Elevator; Larabee Mills.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—The S. Howes Co. has just placed on the market a new scourer, which is quite an innovation. The new machine is a controlled triple aspirating scourer, with, it is claimed, a wide range of adaptability, very sensitive, positive control and a great reduction in power consumption. Catalog descriptive of this revolutionary machine can be had by writing the company.

A Correction

In our report of the Duluth meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, page 506, Henry Richardson was misquoted. He said, "Our new dumper will cost about one-third the large dumper and will unload cars 20% faster than power shovels."

Ex-European overseas countries are unlikely to import more wheat than during this season, unless the ratio between the price of rice and wheat favors the latter. As a tentative estimate, total exports in that direction for the 1936-37 season may reach 110,000,000 bus.—W. D. S. Sanday.

Scotland, S. D.—In lawsuit before Justice of the Peace Gus Becker, Plaintiff Fred Klinkner pleaded for payment of a thresher's bill from Defendant Jacob Wruck. The defendant hauled grain to the Farmers Elevator, but the amount of his check received to cover the amount of the threshing bill was insufficient to cancel the debt and the check was refused by Plaintiff Klinkner. Shortly thereafter the elevator was closed, so there was no money to cover the amount of the check. The justice decided Mr. Wruck still owes the bill.

BE PREPARED! HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ENABLE YOU TO HANDLE

NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

DON'T DELAY

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.
1211 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

Grain Carriers

The Wheeling & Lake Erie has ordered 1,000 freight cars, the Southern Pacific has ordered 12 freight locomotives.

Lake grain rates are 15¢ per bushel, Chicago to Buffalo, 2¼¢ Duluth to Buffalo and 5¢ Fort William to Montreal.

The New York Central in supplement to No. 643-A, effective July 15, 1936, cancels rate on grain and grain products from Chicago and Kankakee, Ill., to Cairo, Ill.

Grain loading during the week ending June 30 totaled 34,064 cars, an increase of 8,983 cars over the like week of 1935, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

New York, N. Y.—Truckers of New York and New Jersey bitterly opposed the free pick-up and delivery at the hearing July 1 before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Fort Worth, Texas—Elevator operators and millers interested in having three free transit stops conferred here with representatives of the railroads June 17. A charge is made now of 2¢ per 100 for the third stop.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 29 ordered the carriers to cease violating the law Oct. 1 in storage and warehouse allowances at the Port of New York that have dissipated the revenues to the extent of \$1,200,000.

A burden was removed from the railroad companies by the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court June 26 holding invalid the tax to pension employees. As to the contribution enforced from the employees the act is held valid.

The ship subsidy act was signed by the president June 30. Besides providing for construction by aid of subsidies based on domestic and foreign differences of cost the new Maritime Commission is authorized to build vessels and charter them to private owners.

In No. 26798, Sauers Milling Co. v. L. & N. the Commission ordered the carrier's suit to collect at 53.5¢ on wheat in transit from Illinois points milled at Evansville, Ind., and shipped to Athens, Ala., to be held in abeyance, the 34.5¢ rate originally charged being held applicable.

New freight cars placed in service from Jan. 1 to May 31, this year, aggregated 8,948, compared with 1,294 in the corresponding period of 1935, and 2,327 cars in the same period of 1934. Counting equipment to be built in railroad shops as well as manufactured in builders' plants, orders were placed during the past six months for 122 locomotives and 26,560 freight cars.

Portland, Ore.—A determined fight to prevent a reduction of rail freight rates on grains, grain products and flour thru the Ohio River crossings to southeastern states, is to be launched by the Washington and Oregon utility commissions, state agricultural departments, chambers of commerce and other agencies. The proposed new rates were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Jan. 1 pending further investigation.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—Combination rail and truck service began July 7 between Chicago and Minneapolis, trailers of the Keeshin Motor Express being hauled over the Great Western on flat cars. The highway time of 18 hours will be cut to 15 hours by rail, and 20 trucks each way will be taken off the highways. The Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing June 30 on this service, other roads contending the rate of \$42.50 for hauling a loaded trailer and \$21.25 for hauling one empty does not provide suffi-

cient revenue to pay for the service. If other rail lines follow suit 600 trucks per day will be taken off the highways between Chicago and the Twin Cities.

Safety Control of Employees' Elevator by Electric Eye

Riders who fail to get off a continuous belt style of employees lift before reaching the top will be thrown off to their discomfort or serious injury. Accidents of this sort are extremely rare, as every regular employee knows he must step off.

This hazard now has been completely removed from the employees belt elevator as manufactured by the Great Western Mfg. Co., by adding to the regular equipment a photo-electric eye control.

Referring to the drawing reproduced herewith the electric eye at the point, P, receives light from two sources, L, the upper beam not being interrupted by the rising step until the step has passed the lower beam. Thus the eye is receiving light continuously.

Should, however, a man be on the step both beams will be interrupted at the same time, causing the eye to shut off the current stopping the motor that pulls the belt and setting the magnetic brake.

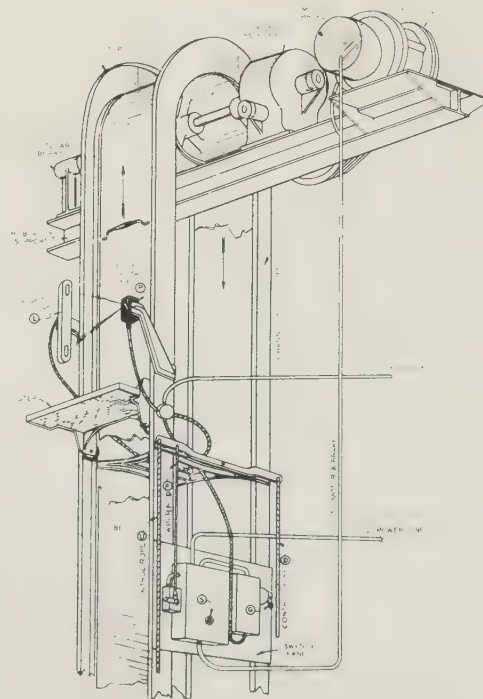
So long as the light is on the elevator keeps running. If the light fails the elevator stops until the burned out lamp is replaced. This makes the device fool-proof.

The operator starts the elevator by pushing the button, S, and turning the reset switch, G.

If stopped at any point by the control ropes, U, and, D, merely pull rope, U, down, or rope, D, up.

If automatically stopped by a man intercepting the light beams to the eye the elevator is started as in the first instance by pushing button, S, and turning the reset switch, G.

The photo electric eye safety control eliminates the necessity of using mechanical safety devices with numerous working parts and possibility of said mechanical safety device being out of order. If a mechanical safety device becomes out of order, it would not be noticed unless a man was killed because of its failure to function, or it might be detected by a monthly check of its operating condition by some safety inspector.



Electric Eye Control of Employees Elevator

State Legislative Com'ites on Trucking

The Com'ite on Truck Regulation of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators on June 27 announced the state com'ites on legislation, the chairmen for each state being, for Iowa, J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, pres. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Colorado, T. H. Kelly, Denver; Missouri, A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, sec'y Missouri Millers & Grain Dealers Ass'n; Nebraska, A. McKinley, Omaha; Texas, S. E. Cone, Lubbock, pres. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Kansas, J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; Illinois, W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; and Oklahoma, C. E. Munn, Enid.

New York, N. Y.—The National Advisory Com'ite on Toxic Dusts and Gases held its first meeting in the rooms of the American Standards Ass'n on May 27.

PYROIL USED BY 9 OF THE FIRST 10 FINISHERS IN INDIANAPOLIS RACE

In the world's greatest sport spectacle—the Indianapolis 500-Mile Auto Race—Pyroil has four years successively been used by the winner and the majority of runners up. This year 9 of the first 10 finishers, 30 of the 33 starters, used Improved Pyroil!

These engineer-drivers know Pyroil's ability at friction reduction; temperature reduction; wear reduction. They know that Pyroil safeguards frictionized metal parts.

Improved Pyroil makes good similarly throughout the industrial plant. It is an unusual safety measure and performance booster. It saves many times its cost. Write for facts. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 150 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Every Container Bears This Signature

W. V. Kidder
Founder

Feedstuffs

Louisville, Ky.—Distillers grain, which was selling at around \$14 to \$15 a ton, sacked, is quoted at \$20, with some quotations as high as \$22, due to advancing markets and the fact that a lot of distilleries are now on a slow bell, or shutting down account of dry weather and lack of operating water. Some holders of distillers meal are figuring on a much higher market.—A. W. W.

An increase of about 29 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1936 over the very small spring crop of 1935; a prospective increase of about 14 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1936 over the number farrowed in the fall of 1935; an indicated increase of about 24 per cent in total farrowings in 1936 over the total of 1935; and a moderate increase in the number of hogs over 6 months of age on June 1, 1936, over the number a year earlier are shown by the pig crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Portland, Ore.—Alfalfa hay proved far superior to oats and vetch for fattening lambs in the experiment run at Oregon State college under the direction of O. M. Nelson, animal husbandman of the experiment station. Long hay was far better than chopped hay. The object of the lamb-feeding tests was to compare Willamette valley grown alfalfa with Willamette-valley-grown oat and vetch hay; to compare the feeding of long hay with the feeding of cut or chopped hay, and to compare the fattening of lambs shorn with those not shorn. The 240 eastern Oregon lambs used in the experiment were divided into five uniform lots and placed on the various feeds at the same time. Alfalfa or oats and vetch hay was fed with barley and in some lots cane molasses and kale were added to the oat-vetch hay. At the end of 70 days' feeding it was evident that the lots being fed oat and vetch hay were not making satisfactory gains. Alfalfa-fed lambs made a fair profit above feed costs in the 90-day feeding period.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—During May, 1936, 931 companies reported 1,089 mills, of which 153 with daily capacity of 62,598 bbls. were idle. Grindings in May totaled 35,378,913 bus. of wheat, compared with 35,567,295 bus. in May, 1935.—Buro of the Census.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot				Kansas City			
Bran		Midds.		Bran		Shorts	
May 29.....	14.00	17.00		12.40	17.00		
June 6.....	14.00	18.00		13.50	17.40		
June 13.....	15.00	21.50		14.00	17.65		
June 20.....	17.00	23.50		16.10	20.50		
June 27.....	19.50	25.00		17.35	20.25		
July 3.....	21.50	25.50		17.50	20.50		
St. Louis				Chicago Soy-			
Bran		Shorts		Beans		Meal	
May 29.....	14.25	18.00		84½	24.90		
June 6.....	14.90	18.35		87	24.40		
June 13.....	15.40	18.50		91	24.40		
June 20.....	17.75	20.50		94	25.40		
June 27.....	19.05	21.10		96	28.40		
July 3.....	19.15	21.25		1.04	29.00		
Cottonseed Meal				Denver			
Ft. Worth		Memphis		Alfalfa		Chicago	
May 29.....	27.50	21.50		21.00	63		
June 6.....	27.50	21.50		21.00	62½		
June 13.....	29.00	21.50		21.00	63		
June 20.....	29.50	22.50		21.00	69		
June 27.....	31.50	23.50		21.00	67		
July 3.....	32.00	25.00		21.00	75		

Artificial Drying of Hay

The finely chopped green material is introduced into one end of a revolving horizontal drum where it encounters an atmosphere of hot gases of a temperature approximately 1500° F., which is derived from the combustion of fuel oil in an adjoining chamber.

The hot gases quickly evaporate the water from the green plant material and by the same operation are themselves cooled to a temperature of 225 to 240° F. by the time they leave the drier.

A strong current of the gases and a slight vacuum are maintained in the rotating drum by means of a fan at the exhaust end. The lighter, thinner portions of the plant, such as the leaves, require only a few seconds but the coarser portions of the stem take longer (perhaps as much as a minute) for their trip through the machine.

A desirable moisture content for the hay as it leaves the machine is 12 per cent and the temperature will usually be about 168° F. The hay undergoes no heating or "sweat," and, when stored in mass or sacked, its temperature will be practically that of the surrounding atmosphere at the end of 24 hours. Regulation of the process is chiefly accomplished by controlling the rate of combustion to keep the hot gases near the intake at the desired temperature and controlling the rate at which the green material is fed into the machine.

A home-built machine at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station is said to have cost \$3,500. Its average capacity has been about 1 ton of dry hay per hour of operation, running up to nearly 1½ tons when working material which has been somewhat dried in the field.

The cost of drying and sacking the hay, including depreciation and repairs in addition to labor and fuel, was estimated at \$3.29 per ton of dry hay. A somewhat similar cost per unit of production was reported for a commercially-made machine which it was my privilege to see in operation recently at Brook Hill Farms, near Oconomowoc, Wis. This machine was much more expensive (\$10,000) but had about 50 per cent greater capacity.

The green color of the artificially dried hay is remarkably well preserved and there does not seem to be the slightest charring from contact with the hot gases. There has been some question raised about vitamin preservation in this process but most of the results seem to have been favorable. The Louisiana Station has shown that hay dried by this method was decidedly superior to chopped, field-cured hay made from the same crop and was, to a still greater extent, superior to the field-cured hay fed long. These conclusions were based on a feeding comparison with calves and beef steers.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Boston	1,089	990	.....	.....
Chicago	1,281	1,196	67	143
Ft. Worth .....	.....	66	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,908	2,052	348	528
Minneapolis	78	192	.....	.....
Peoria	200	40	.....	40

This method is also still in the experimental stage but the early results seem sufficiently promising to indicate that with the improvement of machinery, particularly that for handling the green crop with less hand labor and a reduction in the cost of the commercial drying plants, the method will seemingly merit much more general adoption. Two such commercially-owned drying plants have been operating in Ohio throughout this season on a 24-hour schedule; the operators have been buying the cut but uncured green hay from farmers. These plants were units in a chain said to be operated by the same company in various parts of the United States.—Bull. 177, Ohio Exp. Sta.

**CHECK
YOUR
FORMULAS
with
Laboratory
Analyses**

Protein, Fat, and Fibre
—Feed or Grain—
Analyzed at
Reasonable Rates
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"



JACOBSON
UNIVERSAL GRINDER
for every grinding purpose

Here is the mill that combines lasting durability and remarkable grinding quality.

Write us for full information. Let us tell you more about this hammermill which you must eventually buy.

ALSO

Vertical Feed Mixers
Electro Magnetic Separators
Corn Cutters

Corn Shellers Crushers

A complete feed mill machinery line
... reasonably priced.

A.E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.
1034 TENTH AVE. S.E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Supplemental Ingredients in Commercial Mixed Feeds

By H. J. WITTEVEEN of Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture before N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

The vitamins which are most important in mixed feeds for the successful rearing of poultry and animals are A, B, D, E and G. The presence of vitamin A prevents eye infections, increases appetite, aids digestion, is essential for normal reproduction and lactation in rearing of young and is quite effective in the prevention of infections in the respiratory tract and prolongs life. Alfalfa meal, milk, soybean meal, liver oils of cod, halibut and salmon increase the supply of this vitamin in a feed.

Vitamin B also promotes growth and digestion, and in addition protects the body from nerve diseases such as polyneuritis and is required for normal reproduction and lactation. Wheat germ, milk, yeast, rice bran, grains, peanut oil meal, buckwheat and soybean oil meal are good sources of this vitamin.

Vitamin E is particularly valuable from the standpoint of reproduction. Some investigators claim that it influences and increases the hatchability of eggs. A chief source of this vitamin is wheat germ. Alfalfa meal, meat, milk, barley, beans, corn, peanuts, cottonseed meal, rice, wheat and oats also contain this vitamin.

Vitamin G is also one of the vitamins that stimulates growth and aids digestion; it improves the appearance of plumage or fur and is a factor in the prevention of pellegra and prolongs the span of active life. This vitamin is usually procured from yeast, milk, rice, bran, meat, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soybean meal and wheat germ; yeast and milk being the more potent of the group.

Vitamin D prevents rickets, promotes growth of bone and teeth and acts as an aid to the digestion of minerals. The best sources of this vitamin are cod liver oil and sardine oil. Other good oils are those derived from the livers of burbot, tuna, goose fish and shark, and body oils of herring, salmon, tuna and menhaden. The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries found that certain American fish oils such as tuna, American sardine, menhaden and salmon oils are excellent sources of vitamin D. Tuna oil was found to be 25% more potent than medicinal cod liver oil, menhaden was 75% as good and salmon oil was 50% as potent in vitamin D. Sardine oil and burbot liver oil have been found to be equal to the average cod liver oil in vitamin D content. Much of the cod liver oil is imported and sold at prices considerably higher than that obtained for domestic fish oils, consequently a favorable situation exists for the producers of domestic fish oils.

Irradiated feeds have also been used as a source of vitamin D. When attempts were made to use irradiated products as a source of vitamin D, however, it was found that the antirachitic activity was hard to control and the cost of irradiation too high to compete favorably with cod liver oil and products previously mentioned, consequently this practice has been largely discontinued.

The importance of using vitamin D in mixed feeds is illustrated by the fact that in 1925 practically none of the poultry feeds sold in Minnesota contained vitamin D carriers, whereas in 1935 over 90% of the poultry mashes contained vitamin D carriers, usually in the form of cod liver oil or sardine oil.

Variation in Cod Liver Oils.—In testing the various cod liver oils offered for sale in Minnesota, a variation of as much as 800%

was found, due to the fishing season, the potency of the oils varying with the time of the year in which the fish are caught. Other factors responsible for this wide variation in potency of vitamin D oils are the process of manufacture and the care exercised in refining. Producers have overcome this condition quite largely by making concentrates and adding them to ordinary cod liver oils of low potency, and marketing the resultant product as fortified cod liver oil. The concentrate is made by removing and discarding that part of the oil that does not contain vitamin D.

Because of the importance of maintaining vitamin potency in mixed feeds for the length of time which may be required for feed to reach the consumer, tests are now being made to determine the effects of storage. Thru the courtesy of many dealers and manufacturers, several tons of mash and a composite sample without a vitamin D carrier are being stored in darkness under usual warehouse conditions for one year. Feeding tests are being made but are not yet completed.

Up to the present time tests for vitamin D have been made on the carriers themselves but attempts are now being made at the University of Wisconsin to determine the vitamin D potency of the finished rations which are used in poultry and livestock feeding. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to say whether the methods which are being tried will be successful but indications are that this problem will be solved in the near future.

A new practice has developed in which natural feed materials such as corn meal, soybean meal, wheat bran or middlings, and added minerals are spiked with vitamin D concentrates. The vitamin D carrier when in this form has a tendency to be less stable, however, on account of the presence of a high percentage of minerals which seems to have a tendency to destroy the vitamin. The increased surface exposed to the air when feeds are added causes greater oxidation resulting in the loss of vitamin potency. As a result we find combinations in which the minerals have been left out and others in which minerals and concentrates only are used.

Other Ingredients Necessary.—In order to obtain the desired results from the use of vitamin D carriers in a mixed feed it is not only necessary to have calcium and phosphorus present, but to have it present in a proper, definite ratio. This ratio varies with different species of animals, and also with animals of the same species, particularly at different stages of growth and development. Many commercial feed manufacturers claim that the calcium content of feed rations may vary from 1% to 2% and the phosphorus from .5% to 1% regardless of the presence or absence of vitamin D.

Most feed mixers agree that the calcium content may vary from one to three times that of phosphorus and still be properly balanced with respect to minerals. Some investigators claim that finished rations in which the phosphorus content exceeds 1% is to be considered dangerous. Animals deprived of vitamin D require a greater amount of calcium and phosphorus in a more restricted ratio, consequently the wider the calcium-phosphorus ratio, the greater are the vitamin D requirements. Work done at the Minnesota State laboratories showed the calcium content of two samples of egg mash to

[Concluded on page 42]



The SUN puts the green CHLOROPHYL in plant life by a process known as SYNTHESIS. This process is almost life itself for without it no life could exist. CHLORAD, we believe, is the only product carrying such life sustaining elements and is a vitamin product based on a different principle, which, with other protein products, supplies to any ration more than is found in the present-day use of cod liver oils, dried milks and other life-sustaining elements.

CHLORAD is the basis of Syntha-Milk Mixer, the one product that enables the mixer to dispense with handling messy cod liver oils, eliminate dried milks, their variable costs and regrinding troubles and give a standardized vitamin potency to all rations. It contains the only stable form of iodine in common use today for adding this valuable element to mixed feeds.

Syntha-Milk Mixer is demonstrating the fact in the hands of more than one thousand feed mixers that it will produce better nutritional results than dried milks and cod liver oils at lower cost and more stable price structure. It is enabling mixers to build better rations at lower cost, to meet the lowest priced competitive products and to build a more profitable feed business.

Lacto-phyll, built on a basic principle to replace milks only, is doing this in a very practical way, but, as milks lack both iron and iodine, Lacto-phyll supplies those valuable elements as well as a higher vitamin A and D content than found in milk.

Syntha-Milk Mixer and Lacto-phyll meet the most exacting needs of every feed mixer. They supply a very definite want, for where is the feed mixer who has not had plenty of trouble with his supply and prices on milk products and his variable results and mess in his oil requirements.

The production of Syntha-Milk Mixer and Lacto-phyll is expanding rapidly to meet the need of every mixer. Distributors are being placed to supply the need of the smaller mixer as quickly as possible.

But test a few bags in your rations—after all, your customers are the judges of values.

SYNTHA PRODUCTS CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Kansas City, Mo.—Among the addresses to be delivered at the convention July 20, 23, of the International Baby Chick Association are: "Poultry Feeds and Feeding Methods," Professor J. G. Halpin, professor of poultry husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison; "Getting the Most Vitamin D Supplements," Dr. J. E. Hunter, associated professor of agriculture and biological chemistry, Pennsylvania State College; "Factors Influencing the Hatchability of Eggs," E. M. Funk, assistant professor of poultry, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Iodine is necessary in chick feeds, but is needed only in very small amounts. Common feeds such as oyster shell, grains, etc., will usually supply all of the iodine that the chicks need but as a precaution it is desirable to add very small amounts to the ration. This can be done easily by using an iodized stock salt. Certain sea weeds and some of the fish meal preparations are quite abundantly supplied with iodine but repeated trials have not shown any advantage for these materials. Ordinary mixtures apparently contain all the iodine that the chicks need so it is not necessary to bring in the high priced products that are rich in iodine nor is it necessary to put iodine tablets in the drinking water.—Wis. Bull. 434.

Chickens on Farms

In a special report by the Bureau of the Census just released chickens were reported on 460,482 more farms in 1935 than in 1930. The 5,833,079 farms reporting chickens in 1935 constituted 85.6 per cent of all farms. In 1930, chickens were reported on 5,372,597, or 85.4 per cent of all farms. The increase in the number of farms reporting chickens occurred largely in Southern States. Of the 19 States in which there was over a 10,000 gain in the number of farms reporting chickens, 12 were Southern States.

The average number of chickens per farm reporting was 64, or a decrease of 7 from 1930. The average number of chickens per farm reporting exceeded 100 in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Delaware, Utah, and California and was less than 40 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

Ranking the states according to the number of chickens, Iowa with 27,361,742, or 7.4 per cent of U. S. total, was first, Illinois with 20,768,479, or 5.6 per cent, was second, Texas with 20,541,529, or 5.5 per cent, was third, Missouri with 20,156,868, or 5.4 per cent, was fourth, and Ohio with 19,619,263, or 5.3 per cent, was fifth. These 5 states had 29.2 per cent of all the chickens in the U. S. in 1935. In 1930 the 5 leading states were Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, and Kansas. The relative rank of the states in 1934 was greatly influenced by the drouth.

The production of chicken eggs totaled 2,160,906,310 dozens in 1934. This production was equivalent to 205 eggs for every person in the U. S. on July 1, 1934. The 5 leading states in the production of chicken eggs were Iowa with 147,422,438 dozens, or 6.8 per cent of U. S. total, Ohio with 120,976,149 dozens, or 5.6 per cent, Missouri with 118,283,536 dozens, or 5.5 per cent, California with 117,778,851 dozens, or 5.5 per cent, and Pennsylvania with 112,217,347 dozens, or 5.2 per cent. Over one-fourth of the Nation's egg supply was produced in these 5 States.

Chickens raised in 1934 totaled 598,867,134 and were reported on 5,212,762, or 76.5 per cent of all farms. Ranking the States on the basis of the number of chickens raised, Iowa with 42,392,694, or 7.2 per cent of the U. S.

total, was first, Illinois with 33,400,659, or 5.6 per cent, was second, Missouri with 33,294,155, or 5.6 per cent, was third, Ohio with 29,473,010, or 4.9 per cent, was fourth, and Kansas with 29,034,488, or 4.8 per cent, was fifth.

Vitamin G Content of Protein Supplements in Poultry Rations

By WILGUS, MORRIS and HEUSER of Cornell
White fishmeals tested possessed about one-half the vitamin G potency of dried skim milk. The vacuum-dried meals were superior to those dried by steam alone or by flame. The variations within the vacuum- and steam-dried samples had previously been shown by the writers to be due largely to the method of manufacture and the types of ingredients used. They also showed that the vitamin G content of this kind of fishmeal when properly prepared was sufficient to be of considerable practical importance. This finding is supported by the results of Record, Bethke, and Wilder.

The domestic sardine meal was comparable with whitefish meal in vitamin G content in spite of the fact that this was a wet-rendered flame-dried product. That this product may have an inherent vitamin G content as high as that of whitefish meal is evidenced by the high value found in an experiment where the stick was returned to the wet-rendered meal in the correct proportion. The results obtained were as follows:

Relative vitamin G content of sardine fishmeal—stick	9
Relative vitamin G content of sardine fishmeal—stick	13

The latter value approximated that of dry-rendered vacuum-dried whitefish meals prepared under proper conditions. This fact indicates that the indirect flame drier used may not have had a more destructive effect on the vitamin G content of the meal than the vacuum type used for whitefish meals. The stick of sardine scrap had the same relative potency as that found for haddock meal in which about one-third of the total vitamin G content of the scrap was found in the stick (Wilgus et al.). The Asiatic sardine meal was inferior to the domestic sardine meal in vitamin G content.

The menhaden fishmeals studied were inferior to the other domestic fishmeals. The variations encountered were rather wide and could be only partially explained on the basis of method of manufacture. This was noted in studies of several samples produced in pairs from comparable raw material, the results of which are as follows:

Relative vitamin G content of menhaden fishmeal, steam-dried	5 and 8
Relative vitamin G content of menhaden fishmeal, flame-dried	1 and 6

The difference was in favor of steam-drying, but it was not sufficient to be of practical importance. The values found approximated those of wet-rendered whitefish meals similarly prepared, which indicates that this fish scrap may be inherently as high in vitamin G as the other varieties studied. Under present methods of production, however,

menhaden fishmeal does not appear to be a very dependable source of vitamin G, although it averages about one-fourth the potency of dried skim milk.

The soybean meals were uniformly low in vitamin G. There was no difference between the meals produced by the hydraulic and the expeller process. These possessed the same vitamin potency as the ground soybeans.

The meat scraps, on the whole, were of about the same potency as the menhaden fishmeals. The averages obtained for the various grades were practically identical although there was a considerable range within each grade. The reasons for these variations appear to lie partly in the ingredients used.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.



KELLY-DUPLEX

**Corn Cutter and
Grader
Aspirator**

It polishes, and sacks
the corn.

NEW 1936 MODEL

Write for General Catalog

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.
Springfield, Ohio

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeding Studied by Canadian Feed Manufacturers

Problems in poultry feeding and poultry feeds received a major share of the attention of delegates to the recent annual convention of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, held at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

DR. E. S. ARCHIBALD, director, Experimental Farm, welcomed the delegates at the opening session.

GEO. W. MUIR, Dominion animal husbandman, talked on bacon hog production in Canada.

F. C. ELFORD, chief, poultry division, reviewed the Canadian poultry situation, and W. A. Brown, chief of poultry services, followed with a discussion that brought out the opinions of the feed manufacturers.

Delegates were guests of the Experimental Farm at luncheon.

PROF. E. W. CRAMPTON, Macdonald College, Quebec, opened the second session, discussing problems and theories in feed marketing.

W. R. WHITE, chief, feed division, talked on feeding-stuffs control, under Dominion law.

PROF. W. A. MAW, Macdonald College, reviewed fundamental principles in feeding poultry for meat production.

C. H. ROBINSON, Dominion agricultural chemist, explained chemistry's relation to animal nutrition.

DR. H. BRANION, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, told about the mediums that carry vitamins in animal and poultry feeds.

HON. J. G. GARDINER, Dominion minister of agriculture, gave the after-dinner address following the evening banquet.

The forenoon of the second day was devoted to a tour of the Central Experimental Farm, and other branches of the Department of Agriculture. Luncheon was held at the Rivermede Golf Club, where golfing delegates took part in a tournament in the afternoon.

ELECTION of officers placed: J. G. Davidson, Port Colborne, Ont., pres.; L. R. Merleau, Toronto, vice-pres.; W. H. Hendrick, Toronto, sec'y-treas. Directors: R. A. Marsh, Woodstock, Ont.; J. Wharry, Petersborough, Ont.; F. W. Presant, Toronto; J. E. McRostie, Toronto; Dr. Price, Woodstock, Ont.

Minerals in the Poultry Ration

By GUSTAVE F. HEUSER of Cornell

The poultry ration must contain a suitable inorganic content. The practical poultryman must consider only the minerals that might be deficient in his ration. If a good ration, including natural feeding stuffs, is used, probably the only minerals that might not be found in sufficient quantities are sodium, chlorine, calcium, and phosphorus.

The sodium and chlorine are furnished by adding common salt. Usually from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent is included in the mash. Calcium for egg-shell formation is best supplied in the carbonate form. Oyster shells and limestone grit will furnish this deficiency. Where wheat by-products, meat scraps, and milk are used, there will usually be enough phosphorus. When necessary to supply phosphorus, bone meal is usually used.

Where minerals are necessary, they need to be added only in comparatively small quantities, for some are detrimental in large quantities. For instance, with chicks, too much calcium will retard growth and increase mortality. Too much magnesium will upset the birds. An excess of fluorine is also probably detrimental. In the body certain minerals are balanced by others, and excesses of some might so use up the others as to cause deficiencies. Thus it is necessary to practice judgment and precaution in respect to the minerals as much as with the other constituents of the ration. The attitude held by some persons, namely, that the addition of minerals will do no harm even if they do no good, is not sound. Furthermore, the opinion sometimes encountered, that if a little mineral is good, much should be better, is entirely unjustified.

Grain Dealer's Float Wins First in Parade

First prize in the annual Apple Blossom Festival parade in St. Joseph, Mo., for the most unique float was taken by the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., against the competition of many merchants from St. Joseph, and nearby Kansas and Missouri towns.

The float was a huge hen, with several little chicks peeping about her. Two chicks at the front end of the float pulled vigorously at a painted piece of rope that represented a worm. The hen's bill opened and closed, as she clucked anxiously.

The chicks and the hen were white, the eyes black, bills deep yellow, and the comb of the

hen a bright red. The base on which the hen rested was red, the remainder of the base a bright green with red lettering.

Mechanical devices for operating the worm pulling chicks, and the bill of the hen, along with a radio amplifier, a number of real hens, and a good human imitator of hens, gave realistic action and sound to the float.

WAYCO

(Vitamin G bearing condensed whey)

Increases hatchability 10% to 15% over ordinary feeds when fed to breeding flocks. Egg production is also improved.

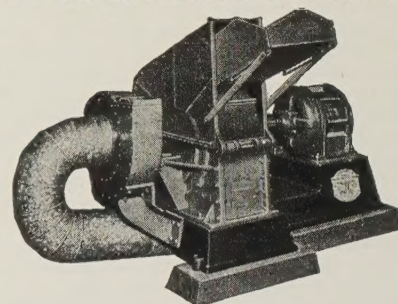
A Profitable Side Line for Grain Dealers. Complete information on request.

WHEY PRODUCTS CO.
LA FAYETTE, IND.

GRUENDLER

1885 to 1936

Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.



Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

Write for Bulletin "Your Own Feed Plant"

GRUENDLER
CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.



This Float Won First Prize in St. Joseph, Mo., Parade.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Supplemental Ingredients

[Continued from page 39]

be .96% and 6.1% respectively, being the lowest and the highest in the group examined. Several laying mashers contained more than twice as much of phosphorus as the limit placed on it for safety, if they are to be considered finished rations. The calcium and phosphorus ratio in the group of egg mashers examined varied from .75 to 7.83, which were also far outside the limits of safety, being too low in one case and too high in the other. However, the average of 77 samples showed the calcium content to be 2%, and the phosphorus 1.1%, ratio being 1.82 to 1, which would be in accord with good feeding practice.

Minerals.—The other class of ingredients in mixed feeds that deserve consideration are the minerals. A supply of minerals are those already present in the ingredients mentioned. However, usually more minerals are required than can be furnished from that source. Additional limestone and bone meal are added for bone building purposes. The presence of salt makes feed more palatable, increases the appetite, stimulates the digestive glands and prevents digestive disturbances. Potassium iodide is generally used for the prevention of goiter and the functioning of the glands, it being much more important for animals than for poultry. Copper sulphate aids in blood cell development. Kelp is also used as a source of iodine and minerals. Manganese sulphate aids in producing normal growth.

The presence of magnesium compounds is desirable only to the extent in which it naturally occurs in feed materials. In our annual feed bulletin we are including among other things the analysis of magnesium because in many cases where dolomitic limestone is added to a feed, the percentage of magnesium is greatly increased thereby and is to be avoided. The addition of magnesium compounds such as epsom salts to a feed produces a laxative effect which may be desirable at times if recommended by a veterinarian. The same effect may generally be secured more satisfactorily, however, by the use of linseed meal or cottonseed meal as a regular ingredient in the diet.

Charcoal, sulfur, glauber salts (Na_2SO_4), epsom salts (MgSO_4), iron oxide and copers (Fe SO_4) are of no particular benefit to animals in normal health, but serve as a tonic or corrective for animals whose appetites are subnormal or whose general health is poor.

Feeding of Milk Goats

In general, the same feeds which are used for dairy cows are suitable for milk goats. A good ration for a milk goat is 2 lbs. alfalfa or clover hay, 1.5 lbs. silage or turnips, and from 1 to 2 lbs. of grain mixture when not on pasture. Both roots and silage are greatly relished by goats.

Goat Ration

Ground corn or ground barley)	10 lbs.
Wheat bran	10 lbs.
Oats	10 lbs.
Linseed Meal	3 lbs.
Mineral mixture	1 lb.
(½ ground limestone, ½ steamed bone meal)	

Feed the above mixture at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs. a day. When on pasture feed 1 to 1½ lbs. of the mixture per day. No silage or hay need be fed while on pasture.

When no legume (alfalfa or clover) hay is available, feed a grain mixture which contains more protein and supplies the mineral calcium. The following mixture is recommended:

Ground barley or ground corn	20 lbs.
Ground oats	10 lbs.
Wheat bran	10 lbs.
Linseed Meal	10 lbs.
Ground limestone	1 lb.

Goats in milk should be fed twice daily. Feed the grain mixture in a box or pan and

the hay in a rack. Tie the goat to the rack so as to prevent waste.

Warm bran mashers at kidding time are excellent, being both laxative and cooling. Avoid overfeeding at this time.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., pleaded guilty to having misbranded rye middlings containing screenings and scourings, and was fined \$25 in the Minnesota district court.

The Mutual Rendering Co. shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., to Lexington, Va., 25 bags of meat and bone labeled "Mureco meat and bone guaranteed analysis protein 50%," whereas it contained 46.35% protein. The product was seized by the Department of Agriculture and condemned by the U. S. district court.

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla., was fined \$100 for short weight because bags labeled 100 lbs. contained less than that amount of cottonseed cake. In another prosecution by the Department of Agriculture the same company was fined \$64 for short weight.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

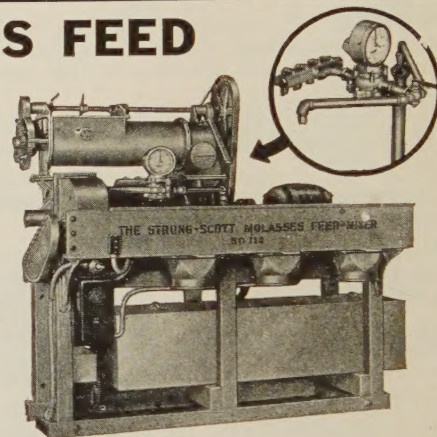
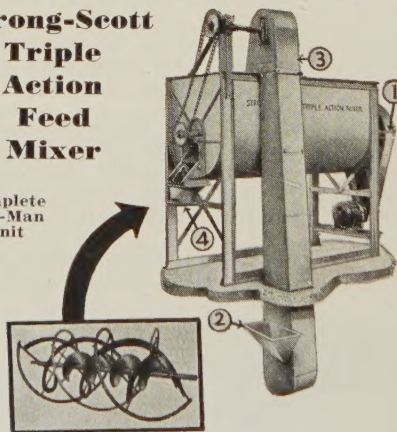
Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1935, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	3,519	3,692	.....	.....
†*Boston	676	681	20	.....
*Chicago	12,383	6,798	36,238	23,193
*†Kansas City	5,575	3,650	22,450	20,500
*Milwaukee	6,815	346	9,515	8,295
*Minneapolis	2,256	1,091	34,368	25,425
Peoria	13,540	7,440	18,864	8,740
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts.				

BETTER MOLASSES FEED

Golden Brown
No Lumps

For best prices on Molasses Feed, install a Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer. Its special patented injection control eliminates all lumps and produces a smooth, golden brown mixture not obtainable with any other machine. This better feed invariably brings better prices with greater profit.

Strong-Scott
Triple
Action
Feed
MixerComplete
One-Man
Unit

MIXES DRY FEED THOROUGHLY

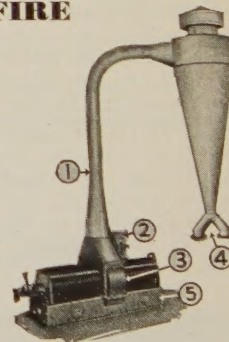
Mixes perfectly and economically. Staunchly built to last.

1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs—for instance, one ton mixer requires only 5 h. p.
2. Loading Hopper.
3. Elevating Leg.
4. Sacking Spout.

Inset: Specially designed agitator cylinder, which, with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.

ELIMINATE FIRE
HAZARD!ELIMINATE
EXPLOSION
HAZARD!

Let this mill help reduce insurance rates.

STRONG-SCOTT
PNEUMATIC ATTRITION
MILL

1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity.
2. Adjustable non-choking feeder.
3. Removable cover for changing plates.
4. Feed is cool when sacked.
5. Unusually heavy base—sturdy construction.

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



The Advantages of Fermentation

By JUDGE D. E. HALE, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

The advantages of fermentation are many. You have been eating bread three times a day all your life and thought nothing of it. How long would you eat unleavened bread without a digestive upset? Think it over.

Yeasts contain many enzymes. These enzymes have certain tasks to perform. Some of them break down the starches into sugars, others break these into simpler sugars, while others break down the proteins into simpler units. When these enzymes have finished their work you have practically a partial predigestion.

These changes also affect the character of the feed.

The cheapest way to produce lactic acid is to ferment bran. This is where the tanners get it.

Most mash feeds contain wheat bran, or should.

When a mash feed containing bran is fermented, that feed is changed from an acid-forming base to one which gives an alkaline reaction in the blood stream. It provides an environment or base the disease germs do not like and in which they will not stay, hence there is no trouble from intestinal parasites.

Poultry raisers have other large losses such as prolapsus, commonly spoken of as "blow outs." By the regular feeding of fermented mash comes a larger, more moist intestinal tract so that the egg passes along much easier and thus no trouble from prolapsus.

By fermenting we can rely more on the minerals that are in the grains, grasses, etc., which we call organic minerals. For example wheat bran and alfalfa carry all nine essential minerals. By fermentation these seem to be released and more easily assimilated.

Fermentation being a partial predigestion, there is increased assimilation. Thus the food elements are taken into the blood stream in better shape than if left in their acid-forming state.

While we strongly advise the fermentation of feeds before feeding to poultry, this is not necessary for live stock. Mash feeds go thru a chicken in from two to six hours, hence do not have time for internal fermentation, when fed dry. As feeds stay in an animal

much longer than in a fowl, they can be fed to animals in dry mash form, with fine results, as there is more time for internal fermentation than in a chicken. However, to get the benefits of this enzyme action or fermentation, even when fed dry, a good, clean live yeast must be used.

You should remember that the desired enzyme action cannot be obtained from a dead yeast, even tho it be high in vitamin content. Neither can this action be obtained merely by adding vitamins.

As far as vitamins B and G are concerned, there are several ingredients used in mash feeds that carry them and a little live yeast will synthesize more of them.

Cottonseed Cake to Balance Cane Fodder Ration

In order to determine the amount of protein supplement necessary to insure maximum and most economical gains when cane fodder instead of alfalfa hay constitutes the dry roughage of a beet by-product ration, varying amounts of cottonseed cake were fed by the Colorado Exp. Station.

Last year, when better quality fodder was used and the prices of beef and feed were cheap, 1 pound of cake per head per day was shown to be most economical. In this experiment, using poorer quality of cane fodder, 2 pounds of cake were more efficient than 1 pound because it produced a greater rate of gain—2.42 pounds per head per day as against 2.19 pounds per head per day. The heavier cake allowance also decreased feed cost by 55 cents per cwt. gain. Furthermore, the condition carried by the steers was greater in the lots fed more than 1 pound of cake, with lot 8, fed 2 pounds, showing the highest degree of finish.

Percentage of Skim Milk in Poultry Rations

By C. W. SIEVERT

In feeding poultry, dry skim milk is very extensively used as an ingredient of mash feed. The amounts customarily used in mash feeds are dependent somewhat upon the other ingredients used in the feed (as much as 60% has been used experimentally). In chick starting mash the amount of dry skim milk is never less than 5% and often 15% or more. A very common average, and the one recommended by most experiment stations, is 10%. This is for chick starters that are fed as the entire ration for the first four to eight weeks. At that time grain feed will be added slowly at first, and then in increasing amounts.

For growing mashers, the amount of dry skim milk to be used is between five and ten per cent, 7½% being a very good average. Growing mashers are fed with grain feed, the amount of grain and mash being varied to suit the management plan of the chicks so that they will grow at the proper rate.

In egg mashers, the amount of dry skim milk recommended varies. It is sometimes used in amounts of above 20%. Commonly the lower limit is 5%, while the 10% level is recommended by some experiment stations. These figures apply to the regular type of mashers which are fed along with scratch feed. For an all mash egg laying ration the amounts of dry skim milk will be from 3% to 5% of the total.

In feeding for hatching eggs, the amount of milk has a considerable effect on the hatchability. The usual recommendations for a regular type mash to be fed with scratch feed for producing hatchable eggs is from 7½% to 10% of dry skim milk.

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

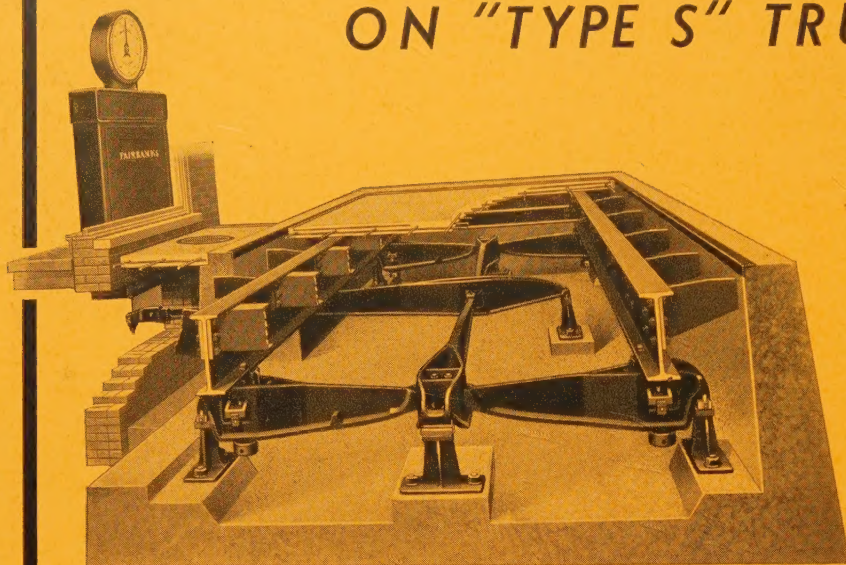
Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during April and during the four months ending April, compared with April, 1935, and the four months ending April, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

	IMPORTS		Exports	
	April	Jan. 1 to May 1	April	Jan. 1 to May 1
Hay	1936 617	1935 9,579	1936 2,847	1935 48,965
Coconut cake	8,673	2,841	20,560	16,544
Soy bean cake	2,830	11,784	9,870	40,689
Cottonseed cake	74	6,563	1,356	26,326
Linseed cake	1,263	841	3,386	4,283
All other cake	77	904	1,184	3,482
Wheat feeds	28,663	36,708	86,256	145,185
Tankage	5,006	2,024	19,275	6,886
Fish scrap, meal	2,091	2,201	18,754	21,573
Beet pulp	1,307	3,589	7,229	15,181
EXPORTS				
Hay	293	448	880	1,439
Cottonseed cake	1	...	40	6
Linseed cake	16,209	16,200	72,879	57,649
Other oil cake	4,262	...	13,629	25
Cottonseed meal	72	23	1,419	475
Linseed meal	406	1,364	2,738	4,298
Other oil meal	2,410	175	9,475	606
Fish meal	252	1,804	3,202	11,053
Mixed dairy feeds	171	228	572	794
Mixed poultry feeds	183	183	723	636
Other mixed feeds	53	113	247	397
Other feed, bran	1,408	710	3,806	2,468
Kafir, milo, bus .....	...	...	...	2,898
Oyster shell	6,256	399	22,336	13,033

LOWER PRICES

ON "TYPE S" TRUCK SCALES



Now every dealer in grain, feed, coal, and building materials can have "Type S" scale accuracy at a lower price than ever before!

This is the scale that has weighed more trucks than any other. This is the scale that is built to retain its accuracy under unbalanced loads—where 75% of truck weight is concentrated on the rear axle.

Address Department K391, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house.

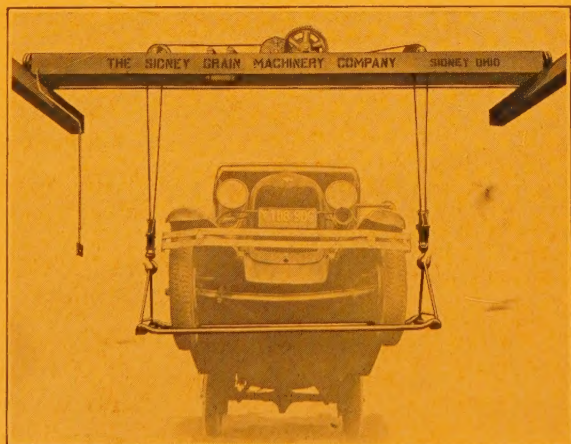
FAIRBANKS



Scales

P R E F E R R E D T H E W O R L D O V E R

6746-SA22.8



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

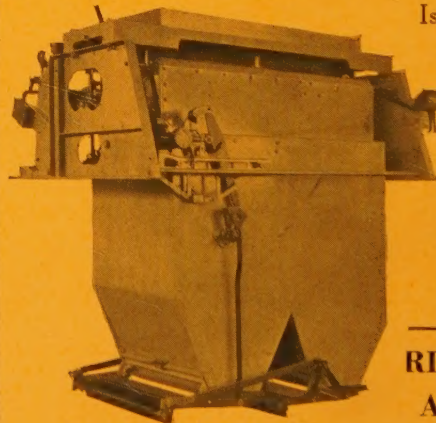
designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button
control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

**THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO**

You Count Your Money! Do You Weigh Your Grain?



Is Your Weight
as Accurate as
**YOUR
COUNT?**

Use the
Richardson
Weigh and it
will be accu-
rate to the
pound.

**RICHARDSON
All-Automatic**

Grain Shipping Scales

Load Cars

ACCURATELY and SWIFTLY

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.

37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois
Minneapolis, Minn.

Wichita, Kansas